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Thursday
3rd July, 1952

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I - Questions and Answers)

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Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 3rd July, 1952.

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CAPITAL GOODS

***1429. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exported any capital goods to other countries during 1951-52; and

(b) if so, what was the value of the goods exported and which were the countries of export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Capital goods of imported origin are not allowed to be re-exported, but the export of Indian machinery and mill work including belting and printing and lithographic machinery is permitted. The value of such exports in 1951-52 was about Rs. one crore and the countries to which exports took place were Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and British East Africa.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What did we get from those countries in exchange for the machinery that we exported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have not got the information with me just now.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether we have made any progress during the last three years in our endeavour to build a market in these countries for the few goods that we export to them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Statistics show that in 1949-50, the trade was for Rs. 72 lakhs, in 1950-51 there was a recession, the figure being about Rs. 54 lakhs, and in 1951-52 it is a little over Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have received any complaint that the export duty levied on those capital goods are too high, so that our market in those countries has become dull?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not aware of the export duty being levied high or low there on capital goods.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether the goods that we exported, particularly belting, are of Indian manufacture?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, we do not allow re-exports of articles of imported origin, but we export articles made in India.

MIGRATION OF JEWS

***1430. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jews of Indian nationality who migrated from India to Israel on the coming into being of that State;

(b) the number of such of them as have expressed their desire to return to India;

(c) the number of such of them as have already been allowed to come to India; and

(d) the number of those whose cases are still under consideration?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) It is estimated that 2,337 Jews have emigrated from India to Israel since 1948. It is not known how many of them were of Indian nationality.

(b) About 165.

(c) About 150.

(d) About 15.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Jews of non-Indian nationality would be allowed to come back?

Shri Satish Chandra: Among Jews of Non-Indian origin, there are two categories. There are some Jews who came to India and had lived here for a number of years, before they migrated to Israel after the formation of that State. There are others who came here from some other countries on their way to Israel. The Government of India will consider individual cases on the merits of each case.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether those who have been allowed to come back and settle here have acquired rights of citizenship?

Shri Satish Chandra: Those who were Indian citizens and are allowed to come back will again acquire rights of Indian citizenship.

Shri S. N. Das: What were the circumstances that led to their migration and those prevailing there that have led them to express their desire to come back?

Mr. Speaker: I think the question would be hypothetical. The statement was made that some may have come back. Have any really come back?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. Many have actually come back. They went there for sentimental reasons on the formation of a Jewish State, on account of their affiliation to that faith. But they found that the conditions there were quite unfavourable. The climatic condition did not suit many of them. Many of them could not be absorbed in the economic life of that country. Also there was colour discrimination against Jews of Indian nationality. They found life very hard there, and so many wanted to come back.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know Sir, the places in our country where these Jews are residing in large numbers?

Shri Satish Chandra: They are residing mostly in Bombay and Calcutta.

COTTON (IMPORT)

*1431. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton purchased from foreign countries for the year 1952-53;

(b) what are the countries from which cotton was purchased and at what price in Indian Rupees per bale;

(c) what quantity of cotton has arrived in India upto the 30th of April, 1952 and when the remainder is expected;

(d) whether there is likely to be any surplus from this imported cotton which will not be utilized this year and if so, how much; and

(e) what are the prevailing prices of all these imported varieties?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). I presume the hon. Member is referring to the cotton purchased during the cotton season 1951-52 (September 1951 to August 1952). If so, except in the case of East African cotton, purchases of other foreign cottons are arranged direct by the mills or through importers. East African cotton has been purchased by the Government of India in bulk in collaboration with the U.K. Raw Cotton Commission. The current season's contract covers a quantity of 160,000 bales and the price paid for the standard East African variety is Rs. 2,405 per candy. I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the quantities for which licences have been granted from 1st September, 1951 to 30th April, 1952. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 17.] Prices of foreign cottons other than East African being uncontrolled and fluctuating from time to time. Government have no information regarding the prices at which these cottons have been purchased this year.

(c) 9,10,651 bales. The remainder is expected to arrive by the end of December, 1952.

(d) It is not possible to answer this question with any degree of precision.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 18.]

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think the hon. Minister said the total imports were 1·6 lakhs, is it not 1·6 million bales?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir, it is one lakh sixty thousand bales.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that this year's imports have been the largest in the last few years?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May be, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If it is a fact that this year's target was twice that of the year 1948-49, what were the causes that led the Government to import the largest quantity during the last five years?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not prepared to grant the hypothesis on which the hon. member's question is based.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not a hypothesis, Sir, it is published in the report.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of importation, as I said on a previous occasion, is based on an expectation of 34·5 lakhs of bales of local supply.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is double that of 1948-49?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is in excess of previous years' undoubtedly. We had originally budgetted for 16 lakhs of bales from outside and the present position is that we are getting only 14 lakhs of bales. If my hon. friend asks me what were the causes, I can only say that the circumstances warranted what we have done.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: To what extent is the revision of the prices of cloth due to the fact that the present prices of cotton imported from foreign countries is selling at low prices, whereas we had paid very high prices for them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is an information which I think will have to be got from reports of selling prices of foreign cotton from time to time. The prices fixed for the current quarter of the year has been on the basis of prices ruling in the week ending the 10th June 1952.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Are any steps being taken to determine what should be the import of cotton for next year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a little premature for us to make any decision in that regard.

Shri S. G. Parikh: Is it a fact, Sir, that the mills had to purchase American cotton within a span of two months, *i.e.*, September and October, and by that policy the mills lost heavily?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, as I have said in answer to the question, the matter of purchasing American cotton is left to the mills themselves, and there is no compulsion because Government did not purchase on their behalf. It might be that they had purchased at a time not favourable for them and they might have lost on that account.

Shri S. G. Parikh: The time-limit was there,—two months.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Licences given for the purpose of importing American cotton has been extended till December 1952 and the Government have not imposed any time-limit.

Shri N. S. Nair: May I know, Sir, what happened to the huge stocks of rotten cotton which reached Bombay two months back?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. member means the American cotton which is supposed to have been damaged, negotiations are going on with a view to settle the claims of Indian importers amicably.

LABOUR OFFICERS

***1432. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government Labour Officers have been trained in Social Work Course in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) how many are proposed to be trained in 1952-53;

(c) whether this sort of training is compulsory;

(d) how many of the trained officers were sent abroad for further study since 1947; and

(e) whether trained Government Labour Officers are to occupy their former posts or whether they are elevated?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) 30 in 1950-51 and 29 in 1951-52.

(b) 30.

(c) Yes.

(d) 5.

(e) They rejoin their former posts after training, but are eligible for promotion to higher posts in the usual course.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the names of the institutions where social work courses are imparted?

Shri V. V. Giri: At the present moment, in the Calcutta University.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether over and above the labour officers of the Central and State Governments any other persons are allowed to study there.

Shri V. V. Giri: I think they are, but I am not certain.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, how far the Labour Officers recruitment and conditions of service (1951) rules have been implemented as yet?

Shri V. V. Giri: I would like to have notice.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Are any efforts made, Sir, to see that some of the candidates at least belong to the Scheduled Castes?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the course at Calcutta is sufficient for giving training to the number of officers existing in India, Centre and States?

Shri V. V. Giri: I am going into that matter.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know, Sir, how much expenditure has been incurred by the Government of India on the training of these officers?

Shri V. V. Giri: On each officer, Rs. 462.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, Sir, what is the minimum entrance qualification for these trainees?

Shri V. V. Giri: Generally they must be graduates and interested in the study of these things.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether these trained officers in their routine work will get into touch with the trade union officials in discharge of their duties?

Shri V. V. Giri: Of course.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether there is any quota fixed for the Central and State Governments for sending officers to this Institute?

Shri V. V. Giri: There is no quota fixed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On a point of order, Sir. May I know on what grounds my question was disallowed? The question was.........

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I know what the question was. It was a suggestion for action and was disallowed, apart from other reasons of public policy.

PIG BRISTLES

*1433. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pig bristles exported to other countries are graded and packed in accordance with Standard Specifications;

(b) how much bristle was exported in 1950-51 and 1951-52 and to which countries;

(c) from which States bristles are collected; and

(d) how much foreign exchange was received in those two years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 19.]

(c) Mainly from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Karmarkar: Under (a), I would like to add, Sir, that a scheme for controlling the quality of bristles for export is, however, under consideration in the Food and Agriculture Ministry who are concerned with the subject.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement supplied, I find there is a rapid increase in the export of bristles from India. May I know, Sir, whether the question of grading and standardisation should be referred to the Standards Institute of India in no time?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a suggestion for action which we shall consider.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the fact that we are earning so much foreign money, what encouragement is being given to the primary collectors of these bristles?

Shri Karmarkar: 'Primary collectors' means?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Those who are collecting these.

Shri Karmarkar: We have left them entirely free in their action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know whether any encouragement is going to be given as we are earning so much dollars. Has not the Central Government any views on it?

Mr. Speaker: He is entering into an argument. What is the information that he wants?

Shri S. C. Samanta: We are earning so much dollars. So it should be the duty of the Central Government to give some encouragement.........

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is either making a suggestion for action or is arguing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is any subsidy given to the primary producers.

Shri Karmarkar: To the primary producers or the pigs themselves? I am not able to appreciate the suggestion of the hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any intention to give any subsidy?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***1435. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges in India during the year 1951-52;

(b) the total number of persons registered for employment assistance during the same period;

(c) the total number of persons who got employment during the said period through assistance rendered by the Employment Exchanges; and

(d) the total number of registered persons who could not be given any employment assistance until the end of March, 1952?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) 4,74,791.

(b) 13,53,107.

(c) 4,05,623.

(d) 9,47,484.

I may add registration of applicants at the Employment Exchanges lapse when they do not inform the Exchange concerned at the end of the stipulated period that they shall need employment assistance. This period is normally two months. Particulars of those who still need employment assistance are maintained at the live registers. The number of applicants on the live registers at the end of March 1952 was 3,41,420. At the end of March 1952, the results of submissions made against 20,932 vacancies were not known and have not, therefore, been included in reply to part (c).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, how do the services secured through Employment Exchanges in 1951-52 compare with the services secured in 1949-50 in respect of the total number of persons registered during the two years?

Shri V. V. Giri: I have not the information here, but I shall place the information on the Table of the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the categories of work for securing whose personnel the Employment Exchanges experienced heavy demand and short supply?

Shri V. V. Giri: Heavy demand there is.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: What is the proportion of women to the total number of applicants registered in the Employment Exchanges during this period.

Shri V. V. Giri: I have not that information.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the work of the Employment Exchange justifies its existence.

Shri V. V. Giri: Certainly, Sir.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know, Sir, whether these Employment Exchanges supply personnel to the industrial area where there is a strike going on.

Shri V. V. Giri: I do not think so. It is a legal strike.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, Sir, the total expenditure incurred by the Government on these establishments?

Shri V. V. Giri: I would like to have notice.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, the average period for which a registered person has to wait to get employment?

Shri V. V. Giri: Two months.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, if any steps have been taken or are intended to be taken to see that those persons who are unable to get employment are made fit to take employment of the sort which is in demand?

Shri V. V. Giri: Yes, Sir.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know if there is any circular order passed by the Government to the effect that only those persons who are registered in employment exchanges are to get service in Government offices?

Shri V. V. Giri: There is no such circular.

NEWSPRINT

*1436. **Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India is still in great demand for newsprints?

(b) Which are the principal countries that are regularly supplying newsprints?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan and Norway.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it not a fact that the newsprint position has improved, and when is the Government going to remove the price page schedule control?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The price page schedule control was introduced at the request of the India and Eastern Newspaper Society, on which are represented practically all the major newspapers in the country. Unless they agree to the removal of the price page schedule control. Government would not be able to do anything unilaterally. But we are in correspondence with them to see whether, since the position of newsprint is easier, they still wish the control order to be kept in force.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: May I know what is the total quantity of newsprint required by India?

Shri Karmarkar: About 64,000 tons at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: That question was put and answered last week, I think.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: May I know whether arrangements are being made to manufacture it in India?

Mr. Speaker: I think that was answered last week or so. It was answered in detail.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is Government aware that a substantial quantity of Soviet newsprint came lately to this country, and that the Soviets gave assurances that they were ready to supply newsprint in any quantity at very reasonable prices?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir; Government are aware.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I ask if the Government can give us any definite idea as regards the prospects of Indian self-sufficiency about newsprint production?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid we cannot give any definite idea.

Mr. Speaker: I think this question was answered last week.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Apart from the request of the India and Eastern Newspaper Society, which was not a unanimous request, is my hon. friend convinced about the necessity of continuing the price page schedule control in view of the easier newsprint situation that now obtains in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The House will understand that the request for fixing a price page schedule came from the group of smaller newspapers. Obviously the bigger newspapers group did not like it, and there was, therefore, no unanimity in regard to the decision of the India and Eastern Newspaper Society. But apparently a majority have requested Government for this facility. It is not a matter of conviction so far as Government is concerned; it is really a matter as to how it suits the smaller newspapers who feel that this helps them. The matter, as I said, is again under consideration. Government will take suitable action when they think that the time is appropriate.

TEA PRODUCTION

*1437. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that countries like Indonesia, East Africa, Formosa, Indo-China, Iran and Malaya have sharply increased the production of tea?

(b) If so, do Government apprehend some competition in the world market for our tea this year on this account?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There has been some increase in the tea production in the countries under reference.

(b) To a certain extent.

(c) Difficulties facing our tea industry at the moment are the subject of investigation by a Special Committee.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Are Government aware of the fact that the tea industry of Assam has of late faced serious labour trouble for want of food supplies to labour at controlled prices?

Shri Karmarkar: Apart from the particular cause of the difficulty, Government appreciate the fact that the tea industry as a whole was in some difficulties and, therefore, they have sent out two officials to go into this matter, and we are expecting their report shortly.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of tea in 1951 and in the first part of 1952?

Shri Karmarkar: Tea exports during 1950 and 1951 were as follows: in 1950, £453 million; in 1951, £443 million.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: May I know if it is a fact that the Indian tea industry has already lost markets in Australia and New Zealand?

Shri Karmarkar: That is not a fact.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: That is a fact.

Shri Venkataraman: May I ask whether these countries are not members of the International Tea Agreement and are therefore free to extend their acreage while India is under a restriction in the matter of extending the acreage under tea?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think the hon. Member himself knows, being a member of the Indian Tea Control Committee, that that is the position.

Shri Venkataraman: I am just leading to another question. May I ask, whether, in view of increased competition from East Africa and other countries, the Government of India have any idea of revising the International Agreement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter which is constantly engaging the attention of Government as to how far we benefit by being participants in this International Agreement. There are various facets of this problem, and they are all being studied all the time.

Shri Venkataraman: Is it not a fact that there is a large acreage which is capable of being brought under tea cultivation in this country, and that because of this Agreement we are unable to expand our production?

Shri Karmarkar: As a matter of fact, this was the subject matter of a detailed question and answer, and I remember to have said that under the International Agreement it is possible for India to increase the acreage to a smaller extent than what the hon. Member assumes, and it is open for the cultivator to increase it to that extent.

Shri Venkataraman: Is it not a fact that the increase in acreage is only 1 per cent. per annum?

Mr. Speaker: I think we are entering into an argument and cross-examination.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether there are blending factories in India; if so, are they owned and managed by Indians themselves?

Shri Karmarkar: A number of them are Indian.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Are they owned and managed by Indians?

Shri Karmarkar: Some of them are.

MIGRATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN

***1440. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the answer given to a supplementary to my starred question No. 1 on the 19th May, 1952 and state:

(a) the number of migrants from East Pakistan who are still in India;

(b) whether their return to East Pakistan is still continuing; and

(c) whether the permit system will affect their return to East Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) It is difficult to give accurate figures. A census taken by the West Bengal Government in December 1950 disclosed that there were 23,01,514 displaced persons from East Bengal who had come to West Bengal.

From the 1st January 1951 to the 29th May 1952, traffic continued in both directions. The only record is of railway traffic, which includes all kinds of travellers—migrants, businessmen, smugglers, etc. Figures for this period are:

Hindus from East Bengal to West Bengal ...	21,95,888
Hindus from West Bengal to Eest Bengal ...	24,87,563

Thus, according to these figures there was a net influx of 2,91,675 Hindus into East Bengal from West Bengal from 1st January 1951 to 29th May 1952. If this figure is deducted from the census figure of December, 1950, the number of displaced persons from East Bengal who had come to West Bengal would be 20,09,839.

These figures do not include border traffic. It should also be remembered that it is not always easy to distinguish Bengali Hindus from Bengali Muslims as they often look alike and dress alike and speak the same language.

The figures of displaced persons from East Bengal for other States, as supplied by those States are as follows:—

Assam	...	2,74,627
Tripura	...	2,22,950
Bihar	...	43,365

Thus the total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Bihar on the 29th May 1952, is estimated to be a little over 25,50,000.

(b) Traffic in both directions, *i.e.*, from East Pakistan to West Bengal and West Bengal to East Pakistan, is still continuing. There has recently been a tendency for larger number of persons in distress to come to West Bengal and Assam from East Pakistan, presumably because economic conditions have deteriorated there.

(c) Facilities to be given under the Passport system are still under discussion with Pakistan. The Government of India have every intention of applying passport facilities in such a way as to ensure that rights given to migrants under the Delhi Pact of April, 1950, are not affected. They understand that that is also the intention of the Government of Pakistan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In connection with reply to part (c) of the question, may I know the degree of progress achieved in the negotiations between India and Pakistan regarding the introduction of passport system?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is difficult to measure the degree but speaking very roughly, 90 per cent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether any agreement has been arrived at about the exact date from which this passport system of travel between India and Pakistan will be introduced?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. But probably some time in September.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the passport regulations between the two countries would be similar?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, naturally if they are the result of an agreement. There will be a great deal of similarity.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if there has been an increase in the recent influx of refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: He refers to the recent influx.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These figures are upto the end of May. I do not know about the balance. But there has been a certain influx and if I may say so, rather a new type of refugee *i.e.*, a person in extreme distress. In fact quite a large number of beggars have come and if I may say so, beggars of both varieties —Hindu beggars, Muslim beggars— and I understand that in Calcutta for instance at Sealdah Station there are considerable numbers of people adding and it is a problem for us to look after them and try to help them at the present moment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Will the Prime Minister tell the House if it is a fact that people are going back to East Bengal or East Pakistan for the purpose of disposing of their assets and properties just to come back to India because of the introduction of the passport system?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think, as far as I can make out, that this question of passport system has affected this migration this way or that way very much. Mostly economic factors are affecting it.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government made any enquiry about the causes for this new increase in the migration from East Bengal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been no increase in that sense. As a matter of fact—I have not got the figures for the last two weeks with me—it will be seen that in the balance more people were going to East Bengal. It is true that people were coming out in distress to East Bengal also. The traffic was in both directions and as I said there are so many causes but the immediate new cause appears to be deterioration in the economic conditions of East Bengal.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it simply due to the deterioration of economic conditions or there are some other conditions also *e.g.*, social and political?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. member knows that those forces which he refers to, have always been at work there.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Has the attention of the Prime Minister been drawn to the newspaper reports that there is a large number of refugees at the Sealdah Station and I have personally visited that spot?

Mr. Speaker: He has just stated that there was a large number of refugees.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the answer given by the Hon. the Prime Minister that the economic conditions in Pakistan are worse, and the people are coming in, are we to accept that the economic condition here is still worse than what it is in Pakistan; in view of large influx into Pakistan from India?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a sort of an argument.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Assessing the number of refugees in India, has the Government of India taken into account the disparity between the Pakistan census figures and the opening figures of Pakistan population when Pakistan was created according to which it will be roughly a difference between 92 lakhs and 1 crore and 30 lakhs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult to draw firm conclusions. Those figures were I believe brought to my notice at one time but they have to be examined rather thoroughly before we can draw conclusions from them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has Government received any report either from its own agencies in East Pakistan or from other sources regarding the apprehension, if any, in the minds of the minority communities in East Pakistan in view of the introduction of the permit system?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has always been an apprehension in the minds of the minority communities there because of various causes. The hon. member I suppose wants to know if there is any additional apprehension. Well, it is true that the proposal to introduce the passport system was not welcomed in fact by minorities either in East Bengal or in West Bengal—on both sides. But I do not think this has been a very prominent factor in the recent developments and as a matter of fact such agreements as have been arrived at thus far in regard to the passport system ensure fairly easy travel between East and West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: We now go to the next question.

KARACHI CONFERENCE *re* INTRODUCTION OF PASSPORTS

***1441. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite results have been achieved in the recent Karachi Conference regarding the introduction of passports between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a second conference on the subject at Delhi or at any other place; and

(c) what have been the points on which there have not been any agreement?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Agreement was reached on several details of the proposed system and with regard to some of the facilities to be given.

(b) No. Outstanding points are being discussed between the two Governments.

(c) As the discussions are still continuing, Government regret that they are not in a position to disclose details.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if there has been any suggestion with respect to any different varieties of passports?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: First of all everyone of course who has an international passport can use it. But apart from that it is proposed to have rather simpler passports—not so expensive and not so complicated. These passports will be alike. They may be for single journeys or multiple journeys or there may be some on which no visas are required.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has there been any suggestion that different varieties of passports will be applicable to different categories of the population of the two States?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There will not be varieties of passports. But there will be different varieties of entries in the passports. That is to say in the eastern zone, Eastern Pakistan on the one side and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the other side. There will be far greater facility of traffic. It is proposed to give certain additional facilities first of all to people living on either side of the border and secondly to people who have relatives, who own property there—businessmen etc.—some categories like that.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government have considered the suggestion that the passport system may not be introduced just before the *Puja* celebrations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, Sir, this point has not been brought before us. The hon. Member remembers that this whole idea of the passport system has not been initiated by our Government. It was initiated by Pakistan and it was originally intended to start it on the 15th June. However, no special date has been fixed but as far as I understand, it is likely to be introduced somewhere roundabout the middle of September.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true, Sir, that during the *Pujas* as large number of people from both East Bengal and West Bengal cross the border and it will be very difficult for them to have passports.........

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Without prejudice to the negotiations which are now going on is Government in a position to give us any idea as to the possibility of the avoidance of detriment to the interests of people who want to be moving about from East Pakistan to West Bengal in the course of the negotiations which are now going on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member means after the passport system is introduced?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could you give any indication as to the possibility of avoiding any real detriment to the interests of people who would be moving about, in view of the kind of discussions which are now going on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is generally agreed that we should—I say we for the moment, I mean the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan—avoid any such detriment occurring and I hope that it will be so. Naturally I cannot guarantee against any inconvenience arising out of the system.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is Government aware that there are large areas in the border zones where the agriculturists move across the border, and is their standpoint considered in the introduction of the passport system?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, in regard to the border areas, that is within some distance—or perhaps the specific villages might be mentioned or the particular area might be mentioned—it will be completely easy for people to cross over for agricultural purposes, petty trade and such like things.

बाबू रामनारायण सिह: इस पासपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो शर्त्तें और शरायत भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार के बीच में हो रही है और होंगी, उनके बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर की ऐसी आशा है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार अपनी शरायत को पूरा करेगी।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमेशा अच्छी आशायें रखता है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिह: इसीलिये प्राइममिनिस्टर धोखा ही खाते हैं।

CODE OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

*1442. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether there is any Code of Standard Specifications for articles manufactured in India?

(b) Is there a Bureau of standards in India as in the U.S.A.?

(c) Is there any Governmental Institution which tests whether the goods manufactured conform to fixed standards and enforces conformity to those standards?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Except for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals where standards are laid down in the Drugs Act, 1940, there is no code of standard specifications for articles manufactured in India.

(b) Yes, the Indian Standards Institution corresponds to the American Standards Association.

(c) Yes, there are Government institutions where testing is carried out. The standards prescribed in the Indian Standards Institution are, however, for voluntary adoption.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is there any such code of specifications for minerals like manganese?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

MAGNESITE ORE

*1443. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large quantities of Magnesite ore are being sent from Salem District to Japan?

(b) For what manufactures are they used?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basic refractories, magnesium metal and Chemical products.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know the quantity and value of such exports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The total quantity of such exports for 1951-52 was 11,39,811 cwts. The value was Rs. 55,45,642.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Are any such articles made in our country? If not, is any attempt being made to make them here?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is there a general increase in the quantity exported outside India during the current year and, if so, what is the percentage of increase over that of last year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, there has been a general increase. If the hon. Member wants I can say that in the year 1949-50 the total exports were in the region of 8,11,831 cwts., in 1950-51 they were 3,49,211 cwts. as against 11 lakhs odd during 1951-52. I am unable to give any percentages.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the rise in prices?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether in view of the tremendous American rearmament that is going on it is advisable to supply such war-significant material to a satellite of America?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is asking for an opinion.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what are the countries to which these commodities have been exported and in what quantities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can give the countries and the quantities but it will take a lot of time. If the hon. Member wants it I will lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any attempt is made in India to manufacture insulated covers for steel pipes etc., out of magnesite?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether the Government of India has entered into any agreement with the Government of Japan regarding the export of magnesite ore?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The fact is that we are sending a large quantity to Japan but I cannot tell the hon. Member off hand whether there is any agreement—presumably not.

RESCUE STATIONS

***1444. Shri N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rescue Station as envisaged by the Indian Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939, has been opened uptill now in the Coal fields; and

(b) if so, how many and in which collieries?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) Two; one at Jharia for Jharia coal fields and the other at Sitarampur for Raniganj coal fields.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know what part they play and under what circumstances?

Shri V. V. Giri: They are rescue stations and they help in the act of rescuing people whenever there are accidents.

Shri N. P. Sinha: Have they saved any lives so far? Is there any such report to the Government?

Shri V. V. Giri: Yes, they did. Rescue work was undertaken in 1950-51 in four mines in the Sitarampur station and in 15 mines in the Jharia station.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I also know if this facility is going to be extended to the mica mines also?

Shri V. V. Giri: Notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any complaints have been forwarded to the Ministry that these rescue stations are not working properly?

Shri V. V. Giri: No complaints have been received so far as I know.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether these rescue rules apply to the gold fields in Mysore?

Shri V. V. Giri: Notice.

CLAIM AGAINST BUYER OF IMPORTED CLOTH

***1446. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to my starred question No. 175-C, asked on the 10th August, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the pending claim for Rs. 15 lakhs has since been settled: and

(b) if not, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) The matter is being pursued with the party.

Shri S. N. Das: It was in 1950 that in the Public Accounts Committee Report the attention of Government was drawn to the fact. May I know the reasons which have led to this delay?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The circumstances must be familiar to the hon. Member who has tabled the question. The claim arises out of the fact that the party concerned has not taken delivery of the goods and the goods have been sold in the open market resulting in a loss of Rs. 15 lakhs which is the subject of the claim. The party is not able to pay and if the party is not sound there is perhaps no use going into the court. The matter is now being investigated. If it is possible for us to recover the money by judicial process the Government will certainly do so.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the year since which this claim has been pending?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It extends to over three years.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has any attempt been made to find out who was responsible for the ultimate loss and has any responsibility been fixed on any particular person?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, this relates to part of a total loss that the Government has incurred and I do not know if the hon. Member is familiar with the fact that it goes as far back as 1946 when the Government of India purchased certain textile goods in Japan. The present position is merely that the party refused to take delivery of goods which he agreed to take delivery of and therefore the goods were sold at his risk. Government is trying to get out of the party the resulting difference, somewhere in the region of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that legal proceedings were to have been taken, but on the application of the buyer the whole question was reviewed, and if so, what is the result of the review?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have stated before that legal proceedings could be taken if the possibility of recovery is there. Government are examining the question whether there is possibility of recovery. If there is no possibility of recovery legal proceedings will become infructuous.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS OF ENQUIRY

*1447. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to my starred question No. 163 asked on the 10th August, 1951 and state·

(a) whether the summaries of the reports of the Commissions of Enquiry set up to enquire and report on the causes and extent of disturbances under clause C(VI) of Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April, 1950 have been published;

(b) if so, the date of its publication in India and Pakistan; and

(c) whether copies of these summaries will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No.

(c) There has been prolonged correspondence between the two Governments about the actual text of the summaries as well as the date of their publication. As soon as a decision is reached, copies of the summaries will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that the reports of these enquiry commissions are not going to be published, will Government at least lay on the Table of the House the important recommendations of the Commission?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is exactly what I have said?

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any action has been taken on the recommendations of these Commissions?

Shri Satish Chandra: The reports have been exchanged by the two Governments, But there is difference of opinion about the recommendations and about the contents of these reports.

Shri S. N. Das: What were the important causes that led to these disturbances?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. member wants to know the causes of the disturbances that took place in February-March 1950. That is too large a matter to be answered in reply to a brief question.

Shri S. N. Das: What I wanted to know, Sir, was what were the findings of the commission with regard to the causes of the disturbances?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how to deal with such a question; people may hold different opinions.

RIVER PROJECTS

*1449. **Shri Altekar:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made by a Committee led by Shri B. S. Hiray, the President of the M.P.C.C. for the inclusion of (i) Khadakwasala (ii) Vir (iii) Kukdi (iv) Mula and (v) Girni River Projects in the Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at regarding these Projects?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shri Altekar: May I know the area and quality of land that could be irrigated by these projects?

Shri Nanda: I would ask for notice of the question.

Shri Altekar: How many times in a decade has there been failure of crops due to want of rain in the area to be covered by these projects?

Shri Nanda: I have got with me figures regarding the acreage to be covered by these projects. It is as follows:

(1)	Vir	1 lakh acres
(2)	Khadakwasala	·75 lakh acres
(3)	Girni	1·15 lakh acres
(4)	Mula	1 lakh acres
(5)	Kukdi	2·20 lakh acres

Shri Altekar: May I know whether these projects were placed by the Bombay Government before the Planning Commission at the time the draft Five Year Plan was prepared?

Shri Nanda: These projects were not before the Planning Commission at that time.

Shri Altekar: May I know whether the survey plan of the Girni and Kukdi project was ready two years back?

Shri Nanda: This must have been done by the Bombay Government.

Shri Gadgil: May I ask whether, as a result of increase in population in Poona, Khadakwasala now caters for less irrigation and, therefore, there is greater need to take that project in hand immediately?

Shri Nanda: That is correct. The requirements of water-supply of Poona will take away some of the supply that is going for irrigation now. That aspect will be kept in view when the project is examined. I may, in this connection, inform the hon. member that on the 18th June a letter was sent to the Bombay Government asking for details of all these projects and on the 27th a telegraphic reminder was sent. We have received a reply by telegram on the 28th that the Bombay State is despatching details regarding all these projects. They will be considered when received.

Shri Gadgil: May I ask whether the Post-war Development Committee of the Bombay Government recommended that all these schemes should be given high priority, but, suddenly, in 1950, the Government of Bombay turned down these schemes and recommended others?

Mr. Speaker: I want to be clear on one aspect of the question. Has the Centre any control over these schemes in the matter of priorities?

Shri Nanda: Sir, the Centre can influence the allocation of priority.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking with respect to particular schemes.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. The States can submit their schemes and out of those schemes, on their relative merits, some selection is made, in consultation with the States.

Mr. Speaker: My point of enquiry was that it will be tantamount to discussing certain things which are under the control of the State of Bombay. Any questions on that issue can more appropriately be put in the Bombay legislature. Am I right?

Shri Nanda: Not entirely.

Shri Bogawat: Is it the intention of Government to give priority to projects meant to cover areas where there is very little rainfall and the soil is fertile. There are better chances of success for agricultural development and the Grow More Food campaign in those areas and Kukdi is such a project.

Shri Nanda: These considerations are going to be taken into account at the time of the examination of these projects when the material comes to the Planning Commission.

Shri Gadgil: My question was whether the post-war development committee appointed by the Bombay Government recommended high priority for the projects of Vir, Khadakwasala and Mula, but in 1950 the Government of Bombay excluded these and recommended priority for other projects?

Shri Nanda: What the Bombay Government did at a certain time, is not concern of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is certainly interested in the choice of the future schemes. Therefore, they are considering all the suggestions made by the Bombay State. Whether the Bombay State recommended certain projects which previously had not obtained high priority and excluded others is no concern of the Centre.

Shri Pataskar: If the survey plans and estimates of the Girni project were ready two years back what is the reason for the delay in the construction of the scheme?

Shri Nanda: That is a matter for the Bombay Government to decide.

Shri Gadgil: Is it not one of the principles of planning that there should be regional justice done to every part of the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is tendering some advice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास-स्थान

*१४३८. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **निर्माण, गृह-व्यवस्था तथा रसद मन्त्री** यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कद्रीय सचिवालय, दिल्ली में काम करने वाले ऐसे प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदाधिकारियों, प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय वर्गों के कलर्कों और चपरासियों और इस वर्ग के अन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है, जिनको अब तक रहने के लिए निवास-स्थान नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): In Delhi and New Delhi residential accommodation is allotted to Government servants, other than Class IV Government servants, according to certain pay groups and not according to their class of service or their office. Information regarding number of employees entitled to different types of accommodation, number of such employees who have been actually allotted accommodation and number on the waiting list has already been given in my reply to parts (a) to (c) of unstarred question No. 76 by Shri Mohanlal Saksena on 4th June 1952, which covers all Government employees entitled to accommodation controlled by this Ministry in Delhi and New Delhi. The labour and time involved in tabulating the information in the form asked for by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with the results obtained, particularly when detailed information in this connection has already been placed on the Table of the House.

जोरिल्ला कपास

*१४३९. **श्री जांगड़े :** (क) क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बतलानें की कृपा करेंगे कि बरार की जोरिल्ला कपास के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार, द्वारा निश्चित किये गये अधिकतम और न्युनतम दाम कया हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार को बरार के कृषकों के प्रतिनिधियों की ओर से इस निर्णय के विरूद्ध एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The basic minimum and maximum price for "Jarilla" was Rs. 495 and Rs. 828 per candy respectively for 1951-52 season. The floor price has been increased to Rs. 550 for Jarilla for 1952-53 season.

(b) Yes.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

*1445. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state what were the quantities of petroleum products imported in the years 1950 and 1951?

(b) What is the quantity that we required for consumption per year?

(c) From what countries do we import petroleum and in what quantities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 3,103,000 tons and 3,648,000 tons of Petroleum Products were imported in India during 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(b) 2,916,000 tons and 3,539,000 tons of Petroleum Products were consumed during 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(c) The present sources together with the percentages of imports from each source, are as follows:—

(1) Saudi Arabia	28 per cent.
(2) Bahrein Islands	24 per cent.
(3) U.S.A.	10 per cent.
(4) France	10 per cent.
(5) Italy	6 per cent.
(6) United Kingdom	4 per cent.
(7) Germany .	.2 per cent.
(8) Singapore and Indonesia	11 per cent.
(9) West Indies	5 per cent.

आयात के परमिट

*१४४८. सेठ गोविन्द दास: (क) क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में दिये गये आयात के परमिटों की कुल संख्या और उनका कुल मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितन कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया है और किन देशों को ;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष के निर्यात को तुलना में इस वर्ष पटसन के निर्यात की मात्रा क्या है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) During the period, January—May 1952, 25,967 licences valued at Rs. 157·71 crores were issued.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 20.]

(c) No raw jute has been exported either this year or during last year. A statement is laid on the Table of the House in regard to export of manufactured goods for 1951 and for the five months in 1952. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 21.]

निर्यात नीति

*१४५०, सेठ गोविन्द दास (क) क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह वतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च १९५२ में मंदी आने के बाद निर्यात नीति में वस्त्र बिनौले, तिलहन, तेल और गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में किये गए संशोधन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार फ़रवरो से अप्रेल, १९५२ तक के समय में निम्न पदार्थों के निर्यात का लगभग मूल्य भी बतायगी :

(१) वस्त्र ;

(२) कपास ;

(३) तिलहन; और

(४) गुड़ ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) I take it that the hon. Member is referring to the recent liberalisation of exports, which was effected not as a result of slump but on general consideration of export promotion and after taking into acount internal availabilities. Exports have as a result of the liberalisation increased in the case of cotton textiles, oilseeds and oils and *gur*. For cotton seeds there was no change in export policy and export continues to remain prohibited.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 22.]

पोत

*१४५१. सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या **उत्पादन मंत्री** यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५१ ५२ में भारतीय पोत निर्माण के कारखानों में `तयार किए गए पोतों की ओर पोत निर्माण उद्योग में भरती किए गये लोगों की संख्या क्या है ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to ocean going ships only. If so, three ships have been built during 1951-52 in the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam, which is the only one that can build such ships in India. About 3,700 workers are employed in this yard.

IMPORT OF COTTON FROM EGYPT AND PAKISTAN

***1452. Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cotton bales were imported from Egypt and Pakistan in 1951-52 and from January, 1952 to April, 1952; and

(b) at what rate?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See*. Appendix VII, annexure No. 23.]

COTTON EXPORTED FROM GARO HILLS

***1453. Jonab Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 576 asked on 9th June, 1952 and state:

(a) the quantity of short staple cotton exported from Garo Hills of Assam during the years 1949—51;

(b) whether there was any fall in prices of the short staple cotton of Garo Hills in 1951-52; and

(c) the lowest level of prices touched?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 24.]

(b) Yes.

(c) Rupees fifty five (Rs. 55) per maund in March 1952.

ASSAM RIFLES

***1454. Jonab Amjad Ali:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what part of the Army expenditure on Assam Rifles is being borne by the State Government of Assam?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): None.

SALT

***1455. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state if any kind of control is still being exercised on salt?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Production of salt is controlled under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The Salt Commissioner issues licences for the manufacture of salt in areas of more than 10 acres each. No licence is, however, required for the manufacture of salt in areas of less than 10 acres each.

As regards distribution, there is an indirect control in the shape of allotment of wagons for the movement of salt in accordance with the Zonal Scheme of Distribution on a priority basis. There is no control on the movement of salt in the ordinary course.

Importers are required to deposit 10 to 15 per cent. of their imports into Calcutta, in the Government golahs at Calcutta.

Some of the State Governments exercise control over the distribution and price of salt within their states.

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN DELHI

***1456. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses requisitioned by the Government of India in Delhi and New Delhi which are still in the occupation of Government;

(b) how many of these houses have been allotted to the Foreign Embassies, Government officials and non-officials separately;

(c) the rents for these houses annually paid by Government; and

(d) the rents, Government is realising from its tenants annually?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 237.

(b) The numbers are as follows:—

(i) Foreign Embassies	... 36
(ii) Government officials and offices	... 177
(iii) Non-Officials (1) Complete Houses	... 15
(2) portions of houses	... 4

(c) Rs. 6,56,367-12-0.

(d) The rent realised is not a fixed amount but varies from time to time as in the case of Government Servants the recovery is limited to 10 per cent. of their pay. The realisations amount to Rs. 6,33,000 in round figures.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT

***1457. Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any claims registered by Government under Rule 22(2) of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (No. XXXI of 1950), in which the Custodian has recorded reasons for refusing payment under Rule 22(3);

(b) if so, what is their number and amount in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) in case of the claims registered as above in which the custodian has not recorded any reasons for refusing it why the payment contemplated under Rule 22(3) has not yet been made; and

(d) whether there is any change of policy about making payments to the creditors specified in part (c) above?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 22 relate to the procedure for registration of third party claims and do not envisage payment, nor is any absolute obligation cast on the Custodian to state reasons for refusing payment. In fact a stage for payment of third party claims is not contemplated by Rule 22 as a whole. If there were any doubts on the subject, these should be removed by sub-rule (4) which prohibits payment by the Custodian of debts incurred by evacuees before the property vested in him without the sanction of the Central Government or the Custodian General. In the January 1949 Agreement it was laid down that the evacuee owner shall make provision for satisfaction of third party claims before he is given permission to sell or exchange his property. Thus to the extent that sales and exchanges took place under that Agreement, third party claims can be deemed to have been satisfied. After the failure of the January 1949 Agreement, however, the Government of India have taken the view that the evacuee property problem should be settled on a Government-to-Government level. The Government of India are considering what alternative provisions should be made for satisfaction of third party claims in the event of the Government of Pakistan accepting the settlement of the evacuee property question on a Government-to-Government basis or otherwise. So far as the third party claims secured against immovable property are concerned, a way has already been provided for satisfaction thereof in the Evacuee Interest Separation Act, 1951.

SHIP BUILDING

***1458. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) which countries of the world specialise in Ship building;

(b) from which of these the Government of India made purchases of ships either for the navy or for merchant shipping during the last five years;

(c) the price of each ship purchased;

(d) the number of ships built at Visakhapatnam Ship Yard during this period; and

(e) the names of any scholars or engineers deputed to foreign countries to specialise in ship building?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Among other countries, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, France, Italy and Japan.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 25.]

(d) I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by me to part (b) of the starred question No. 1191 on 26th June 1952.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 26.]

SHORTAGE OF COAL IN KANPUR

***1459. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons which are usually allotted for carrying coal to Kanpur from collieries every month;

(b) the quantity of coal which is allotted for the quarterly supply to Kanpur City both for industrial and private purposes;

(c) whether the allotted quota of coal reach Kanpur regularly; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Wagon allotments are made industry-wise and not according to destination stations. It is not, therefore, possible to furnish the information asked for.

(b) The total quantity sanctioned for each quarter is approximately 96,916 tons.

(c) and (d). Ordinarily the full allotted quota is not reached owing to inadequate wagon supply; but the higher the priority of the industry concerned, the greater is the proportion of the allotted quota that actually moves.

TRADE WITH NEPAL

***1460. Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the cost of goods exported from India to Nepal and that of imported commodities in India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 from Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): Statistics of trade with Nepal are registered only in terms of quantity and the cost of goods traded between India and Nepal by way of exports and imports cannot, therefore, be stated.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

***1461. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose inaugurating the first stage (conception) of Community Development Project; and

(b) whether all projects Centres will be commenced at one and the same time?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Preliminary survey of areas selected is in progress and will, it is hoped, be completed by the middle of this month. Work on the projects is expected to begin by October next, in time for the rabi season.

(b) During this year, work will be undertaken in Seventy-two development blocks. The remaining development blocks will be taken up next year.

SUBVENTION TO SIR VISVESWARAIYA'S SCHEME

***1462. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is granted as subvention to Sir M. Visveswaraiya's Rural Industrialisation Scheme that is being worked in Mysore; and

(b) whether Government propose helping the expansion of the said Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A grant of Rs. 2,50,000 was given to the Government of Mysore during the year 1950-51 for working the scheme.

(b) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

USE OF STATIONERY IN ELECTIONS

***1463. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that during the last General Elections, roughly about 30 per cent. of stationery requirements were supplied out of the Government Stationery Office and the rest were purchased from other sources; and

(b) whether this caused loss of several lakhs of rupees to the exchequer?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. In connection with the last General Elections the Government of India Stationery Office received demands for supply of stationery to the value of Rs. 6,27,241 from West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Part C States, Election Commissioner and the Post and Telegraph Department. Out of this demand stationery worth Rs. 5,35,079 or 85 per cent. were actually supplied.

(b) Information regarding stationery purchased from other sources is not readily available. But it is not correct to say that any loss has been incurred to the exchequer for purchases made locally by the indentors.

MALAMPUZHA PROJECT

***1464. Shri N. P. Damodaran:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the completion of the Malampuzha Project in Malabar District of the Madras State;

(b) how much of the amount sanctioned has already been paid to the state Government; and

(c) the present stage of the work?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The Government of India have decided to give loan assistance to the Government of Madras for the Malampuzha Project to the extent of actual expenditure incurred in 1952-53 subject to a maximum limit of Rs. one crore.

(b) The amount will be paid towards the close of the financial year on the basis of the latest estimates then available of the likely expenditure on the project in 1952-53;

(c) Work on the masonry dam is in full swing and formation of earth dam has been now taken up. About 41 per cent. of the dam and canal works have been completed. Canal excavation is almost complete upto the 13th mile. Construction of cross masonry works, bridges, sluices etc., are in hand, and the some of these have been completed. Works on the Major aqueducts *viz.* across the, Kannadi and Korayar rivers are in good progress and arches are being laid. Excavation of the distributaries has also been taken up and is in progress.

DYES AND DYE-STUFFS

339. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House giving the quantity of various dyes and dyestuffs imported during 1951-52 with the names of countries of origin?

(b) Are there any factories in India manufacturing dyes and if so, their names and places of location and quantities of stuffs manufactured during the year 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to part (a) of Starred Question No. 1215 on the 26th June, 1952.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 27.]

TEA

340. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea Produced in India (State-wise) during the year 1951-52;

(b) the quantity exported during the same period; and

(c) the total amount of export cess realised?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The total quantity of tea produced in India during 1951 is estimated to be 622·73 million lbs., of which North Indian produced 507·800 million lbs. and South India produced 114·936 million lbs. Break-down figures for production State-wise are not available.

(b) and (c). 425·54 million lbs. of tea were exported from India during 1951-52. At the rate of Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. the total amount of cess realised on this quantity is estimated to be Rs. 85 lakhs.

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 3rd July, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

9-15 A.M.

DEATH OF GURU GOSAI AGAM DASJI

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed further, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Guru Gosaj Agam Dasji, a sitting Member of this House who died on the 28th June, 1952, in his native village in Raipur. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India. He was elected to the House of the People from the Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Scheduled Castes constituency in Madhya Pradesh.

The House will join with me in conveying our condolence to his family. The House may stand in silence for a minute and express its sorrow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

> "This is to request you to grant me leave of absence from Parliament for the period (about a month) I shall be going to Berlin to attend the Peace Congress Bureau meeting. I shall be leaving on 28th June, 1952 and I shall be obliged if you will grant me this leave of absence."

Is it the pleasure of the House that she should be granted the leave?

Leave was granted.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted

Dr. Katju: I introduce the Bill.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

Dr. Katju: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and to provide for a more speedy trial of certain offences.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and to provide for a more speedy trial of certain offences."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Katju: I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Ministry of Finance and the cut motions moved yesterday. I believe discussion on items other than Planning is to continue. Hon. Members will remember that today is the last date and guillotine will be applied at 1 o'clock. I think the hon. the Finance Minister will take about half an hour, or will he require more?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): About three quarters of an hour, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Then I shall call upon him at 12-15.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I rise on a question of procedure? Some of us have requested you, Sir, to give us an opportunity for a discussion on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall clarify the position when the Bill actually comes before the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: In the meantime hon. Members will do well to give some attention to what I had expressed in 1950 when the Appropriation Bill came up for the first time. They will find the same in the small booklet called "Decisions from the Chair".

An Hon. Member: Is it available?

Mr. Speaker: It is available, if Members wish to know.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati East): The decisions may not be followed every time.

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to build traditions and democracy if expediency is the measure of the whole thing and not principle. And hon. Members will agree that even at inconvenience sometimes, it is better to follow precedents unless the circumstances require a change. That is a different matter.

Hon. Members will find certain rules also on the subject in the Rules of Procedure. I believe each one of them has got a copy of Rules of Procedure, and I would request them to read the rules also.

I would request further that Opposition Members, parties or groups, who wish to raise any points in the Appropriation Bill will do well to give me advance intimation of the specific points which they want to raise, so that I may be able to see as to whether the points are absolutely new and important or whether they are covered by the previous discussions for the last eighteen or twenty days. The whole idea is that there should not be any repetition of the debate on the Demands for Grants. That will be tantamount to a waste of the time of the House. If there be any really new points which require any further elucidation or consideration, certainly I would consider them and then I shall be in a position to say as to what discussion and up to what time it should be permitted.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Can we not emphasize some of the points which we have already made?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will see the difference. He has perhaps in mind the Finance Bill, and he perhaps thinks that, as a discussion on the Finance Bill is permitted in respect of all points, so it is with the Appropriation Bill.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Would this privilege be limited to the Opposition Members only?

Mr. Speaker: Under the parliamentary practice, it is the practice to allow the Opposition to mention the points.

Shri Velayudhan *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The difficulty is each hon. Member thinks of his own point, not minding what other people are saying or what the Chair is saying. It will be better if they have a little patience.

As I was saying, the hon. Member must have been thinking of the Finance Bill. Now, the difference between the two is that, the Finance Bill authorizes the Government to levy taxes and the Members ought to have an opportunity of expressing all their grievances, because the saying is well known: "no taxation without representation." And they may have their say in respect of each tax which the Government propose to levy. But the position is entirely different so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned. They have already passed all the Demands for Grants. And at the time or before passing them, they had ample opportunities of discussing each particular Grant, generally, and specifically by means of cut motions. It is always theoretically possible to say that something is left out. It is always possible that something may have been left out. But if that principle is accepted, we shall have an interminable discussion. So here the real principle is that there must be something new, something of importance—and of very great importance. And I am sure, while discussing the Grants, the most important points could not have been left out. The hon. Members of the Opposition who were discussing, and who selected their cuts, and who made their speeches on Demands, could not be expected to have lost sight of the important points. Still, some might have escaped, possibly and they may be allowed to be discussed on the Appropriation Bill. That is the distinction so far as the scope of discussion is concerned, between the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill. The Appropriation Bill is only setting up a legal machinery to ensure that grants voted for a particular purpose are not utilized by the Government for any other purpose. The idea is to enact the whole into a law, so that they cannot withdraw from the Consolidated Fund anything at their pleasure.

So, the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill are two entirely different things. And, as I have said before, in theory, no discussion can be ruled out by the Chair. But in practice it can be, and should be, because it is no use wasting further time over the same points again. Therefore, the practice in England as well as here is that points are given for consideration, and if, in the opinion of the Speaker, they are really new points not covered during the eighteen or twenty days' discussion, discussion on those points may be permitted. The Speaker may then fix a time, an hour or an hour and a half or two hours. That is all. That is the position with reference to the Appropriation Bills. Hon. Members who wish to give their points may do so.

Now, we will proceed further with the Business.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Hurl ourselves as we may, like missiles, like light bombs or human bombs, without making any impression on the rocks opposite, that may not be the task to which we have been set by our constituents. The masses believe—a passionate lingering belief—that Pandit Nehru is good, Pandit Nehru is incorruptible. He cannot forget us so soon. But, he is surrounded by bad counsel. Could anybody go and fearlessly tell him our woes? He would respond; he would not refuse.

Were we to tell the people, like honest Opposition Members, as we are, 'Wait for five years. Wait till the disintegrating process of the Congress is complete. Wait till there is a chance for a changeover of the Government,' the masses would not hear us. The masses would go into glooms and that would be exactly the position where many mischiefs might be coming into the country. Therefore I wish to make it clear to the hon. Leader of this day that though we might sometimes be using harsh words, it is only the task to which we have been set by our constituencies that we are trying to fulfil here.

And what do we find here? In a way we find that instinctively the masses are right, intuitively they are correct. Whatever sparkling ideas, beautiful ideas, may come from the leader in the Government, we find none of them being carried out. We are here on the last day of the Budget debate. The House will agree with me, the capitalists and socialists alike agree on this point, that he who controls the finances controls the State. What do we find here? On the last day of the general discussion of the General Budget, the Finance Minister told us, "We ourselves are very sorry for the slow snail pace which is envisaged in these programmes and plans of development of our country." Then he said, " But, I am sorry, I have to consider the effect of these things on the lives of, does the House remember, 35,68,29,485 people." I am glad he had left out the children, who come ten for every minute. Perhaps he had left the care of them to the Health Department. I am glad he said those things. Then, he said, "We can have no progress without investment, and if we go into investment on top of inflation, the result will perhaps be the opposite." This is an amazing theory placed before the House. The hon. gentleman himself has given the House the definition of investment. He has said that it is money taken from current consumption. Certainly, we agree that that is investment. What is inflation? Though he has not given the definition, I hope hon. Members remember the economic phenomenon of our age: we have money going down the right hand and goods coming up the left hand. That is the economic phenomenon of our age. There are two streams flowing in the body economic of the society: money flowing down the right hand channel and goods coming up the left hand channel. Whenever there is disparity between the two, there is pain in the body economic. Whenever the right hand chan-

[Pandit S. C. Mishra]

nel, that is money channel, is thicker, and the left hand channel, that is the goods channel, is thinner, we call that an inflation period. Certainly, Sir, I think that is a recognised thing all over the world, that Governments with their wide financial powers on the lives of the nations, with a judicious adjustment of their Budgets, with an unbalanced budget on the deficit side when there is inflation, and on the surplus side when there is depression, can to a large extent check this phenomenon of inflation and depression. I am surprised to find that in India, for five years, just the opposite has been practised. Even today we have heard of it. The Finance Minister gave us an assurance that the back-bone of inflation has been broken. Only a few days later, he sounded another note of warning, that he was not perhaps sure of that and would not embark upon investments. And, that was made to be supported by a higher authority. This year, if you go into the Budget, you will find that only three crores have been set apart for the Development departments whereas the deficit in the Budget is 75 crores. Look here again. Sometimes we are out of inflation; sometimes we are in inflation. We are having these amazing theories. We can now see why the nation has been stagnating for these five years. I maintain that those years of boom, those years of inflation, if you so call them, were the best period when Government ought to have gone in for investments. That was the best period when the Government ought to have made collection drive of the extra surplus money in the people's pocket and that would have helped to a great extent in reducing inflation. But, just the opposite has been going on. On the one hand, all the Development departments were told, "Go cautiously; you want to help the people, but you may be harming them." On the other hand, all our surpluses were spent out. I was astonished to find that he also supported it theoretically. Just as Captains of ships are accustomed to throwing oil on disturbed seas, perhaps, our Finance Ministers squander money. I do not blame this particular Finance Minister. There are people who may say, "Ministers may come, Ministers may go; but I saddle it on them for ever." All these five years, the balances that we held, the cash balances here in India and cash balances outside, have all been squandered. No development, no investment, on the one hand and squandering on the other. That has been going on for five years. At the end of five years, it is clear we are still not out of the wood; perhaps the woods have not left us.

Now, according to these two theories that have been propounded by the Finance Minister, we can say one thing. I will not draw any corollary; corollaries have proved dangerous. I can say that if these two theories are followed, we are leading straight to a point. What is that point? When will the time come when we can go in for a policy of development and investment? The Finance Ministry may say one day, we are just coming to that stage. They may again say, we are not in that stage and caution is still required. When the country is in a depression, in deflation, at that time, we shall have additional impetus to go in for investments. It will be said, that the country lacks employment, so many people are unemployed and so this is the best time when we should go in for national investments.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

And where will the money come from then? There, the cat is out of the bag. We shall have to enter into investment then, but where will the money come from? Perhaps from the World Bank we will get the money! Call it the World Bank, call it the Bank of California, it is the same thing. It is not the first time that India has breathed a short spell of freedom. India has breathed freedom many times, and many a time it has foundered or very nearly. We have seen throughout the history of the world that those clever people have always infiltrated into a country, mostly through economic devices. That was what happened in India, that was what happened in China, that is what is happening in Europe. Therefore, it seems, the invisible hands that seem to be guiding our destination to a particular point, are taking us to that position. We shall have to enter into investment, we must enter into investment, and we must enter into debts. The Finance Ministry have refused to take hon. Members opposite any more than us or the House into their confidence. They have never made a frontal attack; they have been side-tracking. That has been going on, and I do not know how long it will be going on. So much about policies, Sir.

Now we come to the day-to-day expenditure. I do not know if all the hon. Members in this House or how many of them are aware of the fact that we are paying a huge debt interest every year. And do you know, what is that amount? It is Rs. 69 crores every year. We have to pay Rs. 69 crores, that is what I have been able to find out.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur—Keonjhar): You are talking of interest?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Yes, interest is being paid. When the Britishers were here, they were charged with spending Rs. 60 crores on home and interest charges every year, and perhaps that was one of the things that appealed to the poor masses of the country most and now after these five years of grace of Swaraj, we are paying Rs. 69 crores. Hearing that we are spending Rs. 200 crores on defence budget, everybody was startled, and when these things come up for discussion—I know these are charged items, but I do not see why these should not be discussed in the budget. They should be. I say the country has a right to know, the poor masses of the country have a right to know who are those honourable men, now that the Britishers are gone, who are those that are taking Rs. 69 crores from our pockets every year? Could these debts be not liquidated? You always say there is no enthusiasm in the masses. You make a patriotic appeal or something like that. But it cannot come when the country does not know its financial position and when you do not take the ordinary man into confidence. I will say one thing: the power of the Government, the financial power of the Government to do good or to do bad, is directly in proportion to the amount that the masses understand about the financial position of the Government. Keep the masses ignorant of the financial policies, of your financial ways, and you will be only able to do them harm, never good. So I would appeal—this is an attempt that is being made in every country—I would appeal to the hon. Members opposite, not as members of the Government or as Finance Minister, but at least as our countrymen that they should really make an attempt: let them make a beginning to present their financial budget, the whole account of the nation, in a form that the masses can understand. What is it that is being placed before the House, and through us, to the country?

I ask one other question. Has this been specifically brought before the House at all, that within two years, on the procurement of grains from without, we have lost Rs. 55 crores?

Mr. Chairman: You can have two more minutes.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The amount of Rs. 55 crores has been lost on procurement of foodgrains during the last two years, and even this year, we are having Rs. 151 crores for buying foodgrains in England or through England. What I stress is India is a very poor country. I say every item that goes beyond Rs. 1 crore should be specifically brought before the House and discussed. That is the only way in which you can make the masses take a definite interest, a living interest in the affairs of the Government, and only then can you get response from the masses. You skip huge items—Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 100 crores—and then you go on to say the masses are not enthusiastic. You do not tell them we are doing such and such a thing, and then you say the masses are not enthusiastic. They cannot, for the life of them, understand where you are driving them to.

I will mention one thing more. In the budget presented on 29th February, item 114, Finance Department was to be Rs. 4,000. Have we marked, Sir, why in two months it is Rs. 10,00,03,000? Well, I say some emergency might have arisen. The Finance Minister ought to have taken the House into confidence, he ought to have specifically said: "Look here, this Rs. 4,000 was not enough for that purpose. Under such and such circumstances we require now Rupees ten crores and three thousand." Nothing of that sort is done. Everything is skipped over.

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): I should like to know which item my friend is referring to.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I hope this time will not be taken from me. It is either item 41 or 114.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member's time is nearly over, but he can give the information.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: It is item 41 or 114, you can just find out. Extraordinary capital outlay of the Finance Department which was originally Rs. 4,000 but is now rupees ten crores and three thousand.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): If we take the demand, I think it is the first item.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Yes, 114.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What item, Sir?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: 114 of the demand. The total you had first shown was Rs. 4,000. Now you are presenting it as rupees ten crores and three thousand—other capital outlay of the Ministry of Finance, that is the thing here. And I would say one thing more. When presenting the budget, the hon. Minister said that the sale proceeds of the American wheat would go to a special development fund. And now perhaps these Rs. 10 crores are being met from that. We cannot have both things. On the one hand we understand those rupees are being put into a special fund, that they are being amassed for future use, and this is going on.

One minute, Sir, for this one minute that has gone. I will now examine the fiscal policy of Government. If we go through the rates of tariff, we see that whereas food items are charged almost like 37½ per cent. *ad valorem*—that is things coming from outside, ordinary things, fish etc., milk, milk products and other things. As soon as you come to wine, ale, whisky, etc., it changes into so many rupees per gallon or per bottle which, when you calculate it, turns out to be 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Coming to machines. If you take cinema machinery etc., the tariff is 10½ per cent. If you take knitting and sewing machines—the only two machines where there is perhaps no exploitation, you can find them in every village—there, the charge is 37½ per cent. These are very small things, but they show which way the wind blows, it shows the direction—whom you want to protect and for whom you stand. Whether your partiality is for the rich or for the poor! The masses have no enthusiasm. It is not the fault of the masses. This is what I have been able to gather in this one month after diving into the pool of overt and covert statistics and that is what I present through this House to the people of India to whom I apologise for having spoken English.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: On a point of information, Sir. I would like to ask the hon. Member where he got these figures of Rs. 69 and Rs. 55 crores, as loss on procurement of food. If he is not immediately ready with the answer, he can send me a slip of paper on which it may be mentioned as to where these figures (on which page) occur?

Mr. Chairman: I shall give the hon. Member a minute's time to give the answer.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Rs. 69 crores can be found in Volume I of the Demands for Grants, as a charged item just after Demand No. 41, and Rs. 55 crores just before that...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may send a note to the hon. Minister. I shall now call upon Mr. G. L. Bansal.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): I am really thankful to you for allowing me this early opportunity today to participate in the discussion. I would confine myself to some of the cut motions that have been tabled on the demands under discussion now, namely Cut Motion No. 1165 relating to technical co-operation and community projects, Cut Motion No. 534 relating to acquisition of Foreign Assets against sterling balances, No. 692 on foreign loans and No. 536 on reduction of indirect taxation.

There have been a number of references on several occasions to the technical co-operation agreement and community development schemes. I have gone through the agreement that was signed between the Government of India and the United States of America on this subject. This agreement has been a moot point of discussion particularly from the Members of the Opposition benches. I have taken some pains to go into those articles of this agreement which seem to mean so much to the Members on the opposite side, and after burning quite a lot of oil, I have come across only one sentence which may be taken objection to, on one ground or the other. That relates to Article 3 which says "The Director and other members of the party of specialists shall be selected and appointed by the Government of the United States of America but shall be acceptable to the Government of India." This, I think, arises out of the fact that American English has been used here and not English English. "But shall be acceptable" does not mean that whomsoever the United States Government may nominate would necessarily be acceptable to the Government of India. It only means that the persons who are appointed by the United States of America should be acceptable, and unless they are accepted, they will not be appointed.

I think that is the meaning of this phrase, because I had something to do with these things while I was in the United Kingdom last year. One or two agreements were shown to me, and one gentleman from the Board of Trade who was humourously inclined was comparing what was American English with English English. Under this technical co-operation agreement, if I mistake not, some 11 operational agreements have been signed so far. One of them is that relating to community development projects, another is regarding the construction of 2,000 tube-wells in this country. My hon. friends on the opposite side spent quite a lot of time on these community development projects. I think it is the guilty conscience which is pricking them, because I have been trying to go into these projects, and really I do not find anything which should make them apprehensive. After all, what we are doing is that we are following the American methods of reaching extension services to our rural areas, i.e., whatever development and whatever researches are made in the Council of Agricultural Research and in other fields of agricultural research are taken to the villages for their benefit. In America this system has been perfected. Even before this agreement was signed, I was following with some interest the extension services scheme in America, and I should have thought that the time had now come—in fact, it ought to have been done long ago—when the extension services should be made available to our agriculturists. The fear of my hon. friends on the opposite side is that a number of Americans are coming to this country in great swarms and will infiltrate into our body-politic and make us do something which we do not want to do. I am one with them, if anything of this sort happens, to protest against such a thing. But so far, I have not seen anything of this kind happening. There are not many Americans, at least in these community development projects. If there is any such thing in these schemes, the Government will certainly know better, and will see to it that the management of these projects remains in Indian hands, and that no foreign country is allowed to lord it over us.

On the matter of community development projects, I have one specific point to mention. These projects are being allocated to areas where there are already facilities for agricultural development, in the nature of canal or tube-well irrigation. I come from a constituency which is a chronically dry area. It borders on Hissar, very close to it in fact, and is also in the same dry zone. But the soil of that area is very fertile, only some technical methods are required to make it productive. I understand America has developed what is called dry farming in places where there is only 10 or 12 inches of rain, and producing good crops. I suggest that we must get some more information about this method from America and some community development schemes be located in those regions also, so that the recurrence of famines in chronically dry zones could be avoided.

As regards these 2,000 tube-wells, a fear has been expressed—and I invite the attention of the hon. the Minister to it—that because of this agreement, even those parts of the tube-wells which are being manufactured in this country will be imported from abroad. Now, Sir, I hold very strong views on this question that in no case, under no agreement, under no financial aid—whether it is by way of loans or it is a free aid—we should import anything that we are capable of manufacturing in this country or that we can manufacture in this country right now. The Finance Minister is no doubt aware of one or two other matters in this connection and I do not want to take more time on those.

I come to the cut motion regarding acquisition of British assets. Now, I am a practical man. Well, sentimentally every Indian wants that British interests should not remain here. I share that sentiment. But being one who wants India to develop economically as rapidly as possible, being one who wants new development to take place with whatever resources we have got in our hands, I want to know from my friends who have tabled this cut motion as to what advantage do they envisage by the purchase or by the taking over of these foreign assets with the sterling resources that we have got now. After all these sterling resources we accumulated by the toil and tears of our people during the period of a long war. Now, if we purchase these foreign assets which are in this country, we will be investing this money in industries which are already existing in our country. That means you are not spending this money on any new development.

There is another aspect of this question. All these industries which have been put up by foreigners here are fairly old now. They are badly worn out and depreciated, but on account of high capital costs their market value today is very high. I think the book value of it which was estimated at 320 crores in 1948 must be about 475 crores nowadays. Coupled with this 475 crores you have 292 crores worth of securities in the hands of foreigners. Which means that if we buy all these,

[Shri Bansal]

our entire sterling assets plus balances held abroad which amount to 603 crores and 79 crores would be wiped off.

Then there is another point to it. In our draft five year plan mention has been made that in case we are not able to get foreign aid to the tune of 292 crores, it may be possible to have deficit financing to that extent, because to the extent that sterling balances can be utilised to supplement domestic resources this strain will be diminished—this strain means the strain of deficit financing. Now I ask Members on the opposite side whether they want development to take place in this country or not. If they want development to take place, if they do not really mean under the guise of this cut motion to sabotage the plan, then what do they mean by asking Government to purchase these foreign assets from out of the sterling balances which may be used for various purposes including those of buying more capital goods from abroad, more technical 'know-how' from abroad and establishing new industries which we so badly need?

Sir, a sore point with my friends on the opposite side has been foreign aid.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is over.

Shri Bansal: Sir, I have got many minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: No, he has already taken 15 minutes. He can have two minutes more and finish.

10 A.M.

Shri Bansal: Now, Sir, I have been looking through the development plans of Russia with some care, and I have found that even in Russia apart from technical personnel which they imported to the extent of 4,000 odd—the figure was mentioned by my friend, Dr. Krishnaswamy yesterday—out of which 2,000 odd were high specialists, the Russian development plan also like our plan was divided into two parts; the first part, which was called the 'minimum variant' in pedantic language was based on local resources, and the other part which was called the 'maximum variant' was dependent on outside long-term credits. I read from Maurice Dobb—I am quoting him because he is an authority who is a great favourite of Members on the other side.

'"That a considerably wider expansion of intercourse will be obtained with world economy"—it is one of the basic assumptions of the second part of the plan—"both as a result of the substantial export resources available and in addition and, more especially"—mark the words 'more especially' "as a result of a much greater increase in long term credits from abroad in the opening years of the Five Year Plan".'

When Russia at a time when she was trying to break away from the traditional economy of the rest of the world could depend or could hope to depend on foreign aid, I do not know what harm is there in our depending on foreign aid. In fact, I am one of those who would say that without foreign aid we cannot develop our economy as fast as we want to do. And that is another reason why I am totally against this idea of purchasing foreign assets by our sterling assets; also that is bound to have a very bad psychological effect not only on foreign investors but even on foreign Governments as also on the International Bank which are now trying to help us.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): At the outside, I want to state that this budget is to be rejected *in toto*. There are some budgets in which some portions may be agreed to and some portions may be amended or modified to suit the circumstances. But the present situation is such that a budget of this kind cannot be accepted by the people at large. The foundation and formulation of the budget is such that relief to the poor man is kept at a distance for all times to come and relief to the rich is always made a certainty. During the last four or five years, the policy consistently followed by the Finance Ministers is deplorable. They went on making concessions in the way of abolition of taxes and reduction of taxes for the industrialists in this country; but I find that the tax upon the poor people, on the common man, in the way of tax on matches, tobacco etc., has been maintained. It is worthwhile to note that about 64 per cent of the revenue is being contributed from excise and customs.

Before I go into the details, I wish to make a specific request to the Finance Minister to consider the possibility of effecting a reduction in the tax on tobacco. I have received very serious representations from my onstituency where tobacco merchants are large in number that unless a reduction in duty is made their condition would become very pitiable. I urge this with all sincerity, because during my election tours I visited those places also and I know to a certain extent the grievances they have. The tax on tobacco was raised from 1 anna to 2 annas, then from 2 annas to 3 annas and ultimately to 8 annas. Last year or some time before it was reduced to 6 annas. Now the reduction must be to the extent of 3 or 4 annas, *i.e.*, the minimum must come to the point of imposing a tax of 3 annas. The price of tobacco has generally fallen because prices of other commodities and goods have also fallen. In the 'black market' or in whatever market it might be called, without paying the duty, tobacco is available at Rs. 10 per maund. But licence-holders are made to pay this tax of 6 annas per lb. which comes to Rs. 9-6 for 25 lbs. The price comes to Rs. 9-6 plus Rs. 2, *i.e.*, Rs. 11-6. Thus the stock with these merchants, with these licencees, cannot be sold in the public market. This is a very great grievance. There was no justification for raising the tax from 1 anna to 8 annas and then maintaining it at that level without the least contemplation to reduce it. I do not want to go into further details, because the time at my disposal is short and I want to urge some more points. So, I would at first humbly make a representation, which must be very effectively heard by the Finance Minister, that some reduction must be made in the tobacco tax, or else the merchants will be ruined to a very large extent.

Secondly, when the tobacco which is purchased from Madura and other places is taken to the godowns and preserved there, it loses some of its weight because it gets dried there and on the way and its weight depreciates to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent. The local officers know this fully well. But, on the other hand, they impose tax also on the deficit. That is also injurious to the merchants. Deficit is allowed to the extent of 3 per cent., I am told; but the deficit must be allowed up to 5 per cent. Representations about the taxing on deficit were made; they were submitted to the higher authorities; but they were not heard at all. Appeals were made against the assessments; but they were decided after a delay of four or five months by the very same officers who had already found that the levy of the tax was justified. Government may be pleased to see that an independent appellate authority or tribunal is appointed for inquiring into these appeals and the grievances of the licensees whenever those grievances are levelled against the officers concerned.

Now I want to make some general observations on the Budget. I have already submitted that the budget is to be rejected *in toto*. Of course it is quite clear that in the party system of Government, people who have a conscience to see that there are many things in the Budget which cannot be accepted, and those who have real and genuine grievances against the policy of the party, are not able to cast their vote against the Budget. That is the evil of the party system. But I am not worried at all about this matter. The people cannot sleep for all time. They have begun to wake up, they have begun to question: Is there any necessity for a constitutional Government with such a top heavy administration of highly qualified people who make the people starve not only for years but for decades together? I may tell you that I am not in a position to make any serious statements against any body. But this nation of great valour which had fought for nearly 50 years to attain its independence has as a matter of fact been insulted, has as a matter of fact been made to see its people starve, has as a matter of fact been made to see the people sell their wives and children for food and clothing. We have heard of Harishchandra who was forced to sell his wife and child. We have thousands and lakhs of Harishchandras in the country. I do not know what is the position in other parts of this counrty. I am confining myself to Tamil Nad. Tamil Nad is more or less an independent cultural unit. They have no business to tag us on to India if this Constitution is not going to help us to maintain at least our ancient culture and to look ahead in the years to came. I can tell you that we have been worst hit people. We have the Cauvery River. We can make it give the food we want. And yet we are not able to do it, and we are not able to give the people one square meal a day. I know as a matter of fact that I have done a great thing in choosing to come over to this Parliament. I could have confined myself to doing work in my constituency and carrying on propaganda amongst the people to rise against this system of Government, and to see that a thorough change is effected by popular, constitutional and peaceful methods which our Gandhiji had given to us as a legacy. Now, I may tell you—I have not much time left and I will not go into very great detail. Tamil Nad is thinking of seceding

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from the rest of India. It is a deplorable thing. I do not want to secede. But if the present policy is continued without revision and the sufferings of the people grow, we may see that in the near future a great agitation will be led for separation of Tamil Nad from India, or at least for having only a small connection with the Centre. We are awaiting a decision by the Prime Minister on Kashmir to see whether the principle of self-determination will be followed to any extent. We want to wait and see at the present moment.

I may tell you that this budget is one which cannot be accepted *in toto.* I am reminded of Mr. Ginwalla's remarks in the Legislative Assembly about how the old budgets were prepared. He said that the Finance Minister would sit in his room with two or three assistants, Mr. Sim, Mr. Cook and an Ayyer. Do not misunderstand me that I refer to an Ayyer. These were the words used by Ginwala. The Budget would be prepared and kept ready. Now one can say that the Finance Minister might have visited an Ayengar, a Sastri, a Singh or a Reddi to assist him. That is not the view I take. On one side of the Finance Minister, there is the Red Flag with the ensign of a sickle and a hammer. On his other side, there is another Red Flag with the ensign of a wheel and a plough. And we have got the other opposition parties also. They all want to end this system of administration because this administration has been resourceless and highly reactionary.

This administration has been unmindful of the agricultural population. Although the agricultural population is 80 per cent. in this country, the Government have preferred to industrialise the country by showing all sorts of concessions to the indigenous industrialists. I will not go into detail; I will simply state one or two things. The Government have inherited a certain tradition from the Britishers. The tradition is to maintain this country as a capitalist country in the interests of the Western Bloc. We have voted against having any connection with the Commonwealth. That is a just decision. We do not want to be anybody's enemies; but we do not want to be tied to anybody. We want to be free. Our sterling balances are there. It is useless for us to have them there. They are not liquid. They are not available for our national purposes. And the Planning Committee, under the presidentship of our Prime Minister, had recommended that the British capital invested in this country to the extent of 400 crores of rupees must be repatriated and adjusted against the sterling balances. Did the Government have the courage to do it? Why should we allow the investment of so many crores of British capital in this country? Because of this, about 40 crores rupees of ours go out to the Britishers annually. Take the customs. That also is shared by the Anglo-American interests: that comes to about another Rs. 60 crores per year. And look at the industrialists: they have not at all cared to respond to the government's advances. The government have been caressing them, but, like the serpents, they will not come out in spite of all the attempts of the charmer to charm them. Compare the production during the last 12 years *i.e.* the post-war period 1939-1951. Production means wealth to the country. Production makes the nation strong. The increase in production during the last 12 years—from 1939 to 1951—the post-war period—has been at the rate of 1 per cent. per year. The production in 1951 had fallen very much low when you compare it with the production in 1944 and 1945.

Now, the incomes are not at all taxed. I think I am right when I say —I wish to be corrected if I am wrong—that the hon. the Finance Minister has been pleading that an effective levy of income-tax has not been possible because he is not able to muster the necessary staff. Is that correct? I want to make him an offer. If he says he is not able to do it, let him please take our help: some of us are prepared to come forward and work as honorary officers to levy income-tax. It is no use saying there are no competent officers. We have such a top heavy administration which spends several crores of rupees on the pay of the officers; and numerically also, it is unparalleled. And, in spite of this great strength of administrative staff, he is not able to find proper men to levy income-tax. It is because he has no intention of taxing the income of the capitalists. The capitalists have put in 0·2 per cent. in relation to the general national income of this country. Of course I can discuss the subject to any extent, but I do not want to do it here. I will take only two minutes, Sir, I will finish within the time limit.

Now, take the managing agency system. That system in our industrial institutions is another source of injury to this country. I am glad to hear that the Company Law Committee has gone into this matter to see what evil effects have been produced by the managing agency system. But I would like to say that this question should be pursued further with a view to ultimately end the managing agency system altogether. The industrial institutions which exist in this country must be taken over directly by the Government so that the income arising out of them can be appropriated by the Government without there being intermediaries in the shape of managing agents. I understand that 70 per cent. of the income of these industrial institutions goes to the agents, and only 30 per cent. reaches the shareholders. Only one or two minutes, Sir. We get chances very rarely.

Mr. Chairman: There are many other hon. Members who are desirous of participating in the debate.

Shri Vallatharas: I crave your indulgence, Sir. I am not such a big boss as to take half an hour or more.

Then as regards decontrol, I welcome this move and all its implications. But another interpretation is also to be placed upon it. It is a cover to screen the chaotic condition which has resulted from the pursuit of the grow more food policy and the great loss that has been sustained in the purchase of food grains from outside. That is a point which I want to urge. In spite of the fact that decontrol has happened and that prices are a bit controlled, it should be seen that the grow more food campaign, as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee should be entirely entrusted to the States Governments.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): The hon. Member who preceded me declared at the commencement of his speech that the Budget should be totally rejected. His main argument apart from general observations was that the tax on tobacco is very high and has not been reduced in proportion to the fall in prices. Now, Sir, the premises that the tax is high lead my hon. friends on the other side to the demand that the Budget should be totally rejected which seems to me to be a disproportionate conclusion. There must be some relation between the causes and the conclusion at which one arrives. This conclusion of total rejection has no relation to the reasons which he has advanced.

Now, there has been a general demand from all sides of the House that the investment in productive enterprises is not sufficient and that the various productive projects and schemes have not been properly distributed all over India. Dr. Krishnaswami mentioned yesterday that the Plan does not specify the industries which will consume electricity that will be generated by the hydro-electric schemes and that the Plan does not show the net result after 5 years in terms of income and employment. Now, Sir, everyone would like India to invest more and more money, to create and to pursue larger and larger productive schemes. But the Report of the Planning Commission frankly admits that the resources are not encouraging. It appears that practically the whole burden of investment falls on the Government, and the resources of the Government are limited. Now, the investment can come only from the savings that we make. We do not know yet exactly or approximately the total National product in India. The National Income Committee has given some estimate which they themselves admit is approximate and very roughly approximate. It estimates the income to be about 9,000 crores. Now out of this total national income we should expect a very large saving. How large it should be, it would be rather rash on my part to guess. But what is the position in respect of actual investment in the private sector of industry and commerce. The Controller of Capital Issues in 1950 had given permission for the issue of capital to the extent of about 76 crores. In 1951 the permission was to the extent of about 58 crores. Now, I do not know how much of this amount was actually issued and subscribed by the public. I could not get that information. But the Planning Commission only six months ago had mentioned that the new capital from private sector is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. Now the amount of 15 crores out of which of course about 78 to 80 per cent. would be invested in industries is of a very small order. A very large sector of economy has been left to private enterprise. But the enthusiasm of the private enterprise is not what it should be. During the war we find that when there were expectations of high profits, the investment was very large. But now the investment seems to be of a very low order.

The other item of importance from the capital market is subscription by the public to the Funded Loans. The Budget this year gives the estimate of Funded Loans of only about 25 crores. This amount of 25 crores expected by the Finance Minister to be raised from the capital market is ex-

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tremely small. I shall not go into the reasons for this lack of flow of capital from the capital market. I do not know whether—as it was once said—the capital is on strike; it may still be on strike. The hon. the Finance Minister about a year or so ago had said that the constitutional changes that have occurred and other changes that are in train have apart from shifting incomes made a difference to the prospects of various classes among themselves and certain amount of time will be required before we quite know what the pattern of the investment market is going to be. I think that the time is ripe for us to decide what pattern of the investment market we should have.

There is a growing impatience among the masses of the people for removing illiteracy, dirt and disease, poverty and hunger. That impatience is gathering momentum every day. There is no doubt that this impatience among the masses has been created by the National Congress. It is a question of great importance and requires very great effort to overcome it. This impatience should be overcome and canalised into productive channels so that it may not burst into something which is not desirable.

Having dealt with the capital market I would like to draw your attention to other sources of mobilising our savings. The Government of India had introduced some time ago a small savings scheme. It however appears that perceptible progress has not been made in this direction. The traditional view about small savings that has been handed down to us by the Royal Commission on agriculture and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee was that the surplus left with agriculturists, who constitute the bulk of the population, is very little even in normal times. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee that was appointed in 1950 came, after investigating the various factors, to a negative conclusion. As there is no time I will read only the last sentence of that negative conclusion:

> "—It cannot also be categorically held that no possibilities of directing rural savings into channels of investment useful to the public exist at all."

We have seen during the last two years that the Uttar Pradesh Government had collected only from tenants —I would like to emphasise that they had collected only from the tenants—about Rs. 30 crores, and I am told that out of this Rs. 30 crores, over Rs. 20 crores came from the current savings. Though Uttar Pradesh is a specially prosperous area where the cultivation of sugarcane is spread over large areas, this, however, shows that there are savings in the rural areas. We should tap those savings and mobilise them for the economic improvement of the country which is so essential today for the future of the country.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to make a suggestion. As there are so many Members who are desirous of speaking and this is the last day of the Budget, hon. Members who are called upon to speak should as far as possible try to finish just a minute or two before their allotted time so that I would be in a position to accommodate a few more. With that request I would call upon Mr. Nana Das.

Shri Nana Dass (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to speak on behalf of the toiling masses of our great country. Speaking on the Presidential Address one hon. Member from Shantiniketan wanted Alladdin's lamp and another Member from Bombay wanted a magic wand for bettering the lot of the poor masses. Very fantastic wishes indeed! I tell them that public finance or the Budget is the magic wand. If the Government is really sincere to better the lot of the toiling masses the Budget can be used for their benefit. But we cannot have that benefit if the Government is not willing to use that Budget as a magic wand. Public finance is a great instrument which can be utilised to better the lot of the masses and to bring about the prosperity of the country. The aim of the Government should be to raise the standards of the millions of our people and taxation and public expenditure should be used towards that end. What has the Nehru Government done to achieve this aim? It is said that the *status quo* has been maintained in presenting the Budget. By maintaining the *status quo*, the Nehru Government is playing with the lives of the people. I say that the people are not going to allow the Nehru Government to play with their lives and with the lives of their children. It may be a very small matter to the Finance Minister or to the party in power if the *status quo* is maintained, but it is a matter of life and death to the common man. It is the Government's financial policy that decides the production and distribution of wealth in the country. It will also decide the fate of millions of masses. During the last five years of our freedom there has been unemployment, under-employment, coupled with soaring prices and scarcity of consumer goods, leading to undernourishment and suffering. People were subjected to gradual starvation and slow death. Some hon. Members from the other side declared on the floor of this august House that there has not been a single death due to starvation. What a travesty of facts it is! It is only when people have no food, when people are under-fed, when people are starved that diseases overwhelm them as they have no disease-resisting power and then they die. Such deaths are starvation deaths even if the Government and the Congress Party are not willing to accept them as such. If people are dying in the country it is due to unemployment and the negligence of the Government and the people at the helm of affairs are held responsible for those deaths. During the five years of freedom poverty, beggary, disease and squalor have been thriving unchecked. Many thousands of lives have been sacrificed because of the Himalayan blunders of the inefficient and impotent Congress regime. On the eve of the general elections people expected a better Government, a people's Government, which would save them from the haunting demon of hunger and from the clutches of the blood-sucking capitalists and landlords. But unfortunately for the masses, contrary to their expectations, the old capitalist regime has come to stay in our country for some time more. The old regime, hated by the masses, has come forward with the old bureaucratic financial policy under the plea that the *status quo* has to be maintained. What is the meaning of this *status quo*? It is nothing but extension of untold sufferings to which the people were subjected to for the last five years. It means continuation of unemployment, starvation, privations, sacrifices and finally deaths. Is it not a declaration of war on the people? I ask. The Presidential address has strictly speaking extended the hostilities against the common man and the financial policy of the Government has confirmed it for one more year.

Look at the taxation policy of the Government? It is nothing but robbing Peter to pay Paul. About 70 per cent. of the revenue is derived from indirect taxes—taxes like customs, excise duties etc. Indirect taxes rob the poor consumer. It is a tax in the dark and a bitter pill coated with sugar. The intentions of the Government are quite obvious. The Government is bent upon squeezing the very life blood of the common consumer and the common man. Take for example the excise duties on cloth, sugar, vegetable products, coffee, tea, petrol, kerosene, tobacco and all such things which enter the common man's daily life. To make matters worse there are the provincial sales taxes on the necessaries of life. People living at the subsistence level or below it have to forego a portion of their food because of these taxes. Thus the middle classes and the poor masses are squeezed and starved to death. If the railway rate is increased it is again a tax on the poor traveller. If the rate of the post card is increased it is again a tax on the poor consumer. The Government without any sense of the difficulties of the masses have increased railway fares, railway freights, the price of post cards and have levied excise duties on all necessities of life. Thus the Nehru Government has made the common man and the poor consumer a scape goat of the capitalist and the big business of India, Britain and America. The tax burden on the common man is intolerable. The toilers are made to pay in blood, tears, limb, life and health. The taxation policy of Government is lop-sided, out-moded and out of date. The tax burden on the rich and the big business is only 7½ per cent. and the rest falls on the middle classes and the poorer classes.

Even with regard to income-tax, the tax burden falls on the higher middle classes, small traders and small industrialists. But the big business capitalists, landlords and blackmarketeers are left scot free. Income-tax on crores and crores of rupees are evaded in the name of *binami* shareholders and partners in big business and industries. The burden of taxation on big business is only 7½ per cent. Why this soft corner for the capitalists—I fail to understand. Because they are the makers of the Government. Naturally our financial policy is made a mere tool in the hands of big business interests and the monopolist commercial interests of the Anglo-American bloc. It is made a pawn in the hands of Britain and America. Our production and distribution in their last analysis are controlled and shaped by the British and American business magnates. The interests of the common man have always been sacrificed for the sake of big business. On the other hand has the Government given any relief to the small traders and industrialists? None.

[Shri Nana Dass]

I do not find any difference between the financial policy of the Congress regime and that of the British regime in India. The old colonial financial policy has been scrupulously followed right from 1946. Government have never changed its financial policy or given any tax relief to the traders and industrialists. On the other hand much tax relief has been provided to the big business. The excess profits tax and the capital gains tax have been abolished; the rate of super-tax has been reduced. Recently the export duty on jute was lowered. What for has this been done? Is it to help the common man? Is it to help the small industrialist? No. It is to help Birlas and their like. It is to help the foreign capital invested in jute industry. It is to help America to get her jute requirements at cheaper costs. To make up this loss in export duty, Government has come forward with the withdrawal of the food-subsidy,—again at the expense of the common man, the Government is feeding the capitalist. The explanation offered for the lowering of the export duty on jute is that there is a slump in the jute market. Why should we not open avenues for our jute trade with other countries? What for is the Government robbing the poor man and the middle class people in this heartless manner? Is it to better their lot in the future? Never. It is to help the big business.

Now let us examine how the revenues have been allocated. It is seen from the table given in the Budget that interest and other obligations form about Rs. 69½ crores. Privy purses to ex-rulers and their relatives amount to Rs. 4½ crores; defence expenditure about Rs. 198 crores; civil administration about Rs. 55 crores. Again payment of interest is a burden on the people. If we pay interest to foreign countries it is a total loss to this country. But the Nehru Government with a childish glee hanker after American loans with a bowl in their hands. I pity Mother India with her vast resources go abegging like this.

If the Government is really sincere, if the Government stands for the welfare of the masses and if the Government stands for a classless society, let it be bold enough to levy the following taxes: tax on unearned income and windfall wealth; death duties; capital levy; betterment taxes; reintroduction of the excess profits tax, the business profits tax and the rates of corporation tax, and super-tax should be increased and if necessary conscription of wealth. Lastly, if the Government is not going to guarantee the right to work and if the Government is not going to allow the toilers to enjoy the fruits of their labour that Government will perish.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ; मेरे लायक़ दोस्त जो मुझे से पहले बोले थे, उनकी तक़रीरें सुनने के बाद में. जो छोटी छोटी बातें इंठरनल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (internal administration) के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं....

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): We could understand better if the hon. Member spoke in English.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: तो जो मैं छोटी छोटी बातें इंटरनल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं वह बिल्कुल डल (dull) मालूम होंगी। अपने अपोज़ीशन (opposition) के दोस्तों की तक़रीर सुन कर तो मैं हैरान रह गया। एक तरफ़ एक साहब यह कहते थे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जाना चाहते हैं और एक ही मिनट में वह यह कहने लगे कि मैं इनकम-टैक्स आफ़िसर (income-tax officer) बनने के लिये तैयार हूं। अभी मैं ने एक तक़रीर सुनी जो कि बहुत ज़ोर से की गई और जिसमें सुपरलेटिव डिग्री (superlative degree) का कोई शब्द इस्तेमाल करने से बाक़ी नहीं रहा। मैं उस तक़रीर को सुन कर हैरान था। यह कहा जाता है कि यहां पर टैक्स कम कर दिया गया है साथ ही यह भी शिक़ायत थी कि यहां टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। गर्ज़ कि वह इस तरह की स्पीचेज़ (speeches) थीं कि जो बिल्कुल कंट्रेडिक्ट्री (contradictory) थीं। उन को सुनने वाला

उनको पढ़ने वाला और उनको करने वाला कोई अपने हृदय से उन को सपोर्ट (support) नहीं कर सकता। ऐसी तक़रीरें इस मौक़े पर बिल्कुल बेमानी हैं और मैं उन की नक़ल नहीं करूंगा। मैं निहायत अदब से फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की ख़िदमत में चन्द एक बातें अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं जो कि इंटरनल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से और टैक्स से ताल्लुक़ रखती है।

पहली बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस बजट में चन्द चीज़ों के लिये और चन्द उमूर में पूरी रक़म नहीं दी गई है। मसलन् एक बात जो मैं ख़ास तौर पर अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कुछ ऐसे अख़राजात करने पड़ते हैं जो कि फ़िलवाक़ै सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करने चाहियें। पंजाब या दूसरे ऐसे प्राविंसेज़ (provinces) में जो कि बार्डर प्राविंसेज़ (border provinces) होते हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसे ख़र्च प्राविंस को करने पड़ते हैं जो कि प्राविंस के प्रोटैक्शन (protection) के लिये नहीं होते बल्कि उन ख़र्चों को उन प्राविंसेज़ को इसलिये बरदाश्त करना पड़ता है कि वह बार्डर पर हैं। दरअस्ल यह अख़राजात सेंट्रल गवनमेंट को करने चाहिये। चुनांचे अभी जब पंजाब के अन्दर बजट पास हुआ और बजट पर बहस हुई तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने और मेम्बर साहिबान ने इस बात पर बहुत ज़ोर दिया कि यह अख़राजात जो पंजाब कन्सटेबुलरी व ऐसे और हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बरदाश्त करने चाहियें और मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इन्साफ़न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह ख़र्चे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर नहीं डालने चाहियें बल्कि ख़ुद बरदाश्त करने चाहियें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस जिम्न में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जहां तक कि क़हत का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान में क़हत का सारा ख़र्चा गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया को बरदाश्त कराना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि फ़ूड (food) की रेसपांसिबिलिटी (responsibility) स्टेट्स (states) की गवर्नमेंटस (governments) की है और सब स्टेट्स को मिल कर के अपने अन्दर फूड का इन्तिज़ाम करना चाहिये लेकिन जहां तक ऐबनारमल सरकमस्टेंसेज़ (abnormal circumstances) का सवाल है, जैसे बाढ़ या सूखा वग़ैरह वहां यह ख़र्चा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ज़िम्मे नहीं डालना चाहिये और सिवा इसके कोई चारा नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस ख़र्चे को बरदाश्त करे। चुनांचे ज़िले हिसार में जो क़हत पड़ा उसमें पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को बहुत ज्यादा ख़र्चा करना पड़ा और फिर भी वहां के लोगों को यह शिकायत रही कि उनके लिये क़ाफ़ी नहीं किया गया। इस क़हत में हिसार में क़रीब एक लाख गायें ज़ाया हो गईं। आप साहिबान को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक हरियाना ब्रीड (breed) ही ऐसी ह कि जिससे पंजाब, यू० पी० और दूसरे हिस्सों को मवेशी मिलते हैं और हरियाना ब्रीड से फ़ायदा सारे भारत वर्ष को होता है। चुनाचे इस ब्रीड के इतने ज़ाया हो जाने से न सिर्फ़ पंजाब का नुक़सान हुआ है बल्कि सारे मुल्क का नुक़सान हुआ है। इसलिये इस मामले को सिर्फ़ स्टेट पर ही नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये बल्कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी इसमें हिस्सा लेना चाहिये। इसी तरह से सौराष्ट्र, अजमेर और रायल सीमा से—यानी जहां जहां क़हत हुआ है वहां से—यह आवाज़ें आ रही हैं कि हमें कोई इमदाद नहीं मिल रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस तरह का ख़र्चा बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती हैं और उनको ही यह ख़र्चा बरदाश्त करना पड़ रहा है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह ऐसे हालात

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मदद करे । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो लोगों की यह शिकायत नहीं हटेगी कि हम को पूरी पूरी इमदाद नहीं होती है । इस मर्तबा जो शिक़ायतें रहीं उनमें यह भी शिक़ायत थी कि स्टेट्स में मज़दूरों को आठ-आठ, दस-दस और बारह-बारह आना मज़दूरी दी गई जो कि बहुत थोड़ी थी । आज चरखे के ज़रिये जो मदद दी जाती है उसमें से ढाई आने की मदद पहुंचती है । इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि जहां तक फ़ैमीन (famine) का सवाल है इसके लिये एक सेंट्रल फ़ैमिन फ़ंड (central famine fund) क़ायम किया जाना चाहिये जैसा कि पहले भी था ।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन (rehabilitation) के सिलसिले में सरकार ने जो मदद दी है उस के बारे में सरकार का यह ख्याल है कि इस मदद से लोग रिहैबिलिटेट हो गये हें । दरअस्ल बात ऐसी नहीं है । अभी तक रिफ्यूजीज (refugees) को गेनफ़ुल एम्प्लाइमेंट (gainful employment) नहीं मिली है और सरकार की यह कम्प्लेंससी (complacency) कि रिफ्यूजीज का इन्तिज़ाम हो गया है,- मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि दुरुस्त नहीं है । अभी रिहैबिलिटेशन फ़ाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन (Rehabilitation Finance Corporation) के वास्ते एक डेपुटेशन (deputation) फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की ख़िदमत में हाज़िर हुआ था । उस वक्त हमने अर्ज़ किया था कि रिहैबिलिटेशन कारपोरेशन को १५ करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिये और मैं यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह दरख़ास्त माक़ूल है । इस को मंजूर करना चाहिये ।

इस हाउस (House) में बहुत ज़ोर से यह शिकायत की गई है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (scheduled Castes) की ऐजुकेशन (Education) के लिये बहुत कम रुपया दिया गया है और मैं उस शिकायत को निहायत अदब से दुहराना चाहता हूं । सन् २८ में लाला लाजपत राय ने यहां खड़े हो कर पुरानी गवर्नमेंट से कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट को इन लोगों की तालीम के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिये । हम ने भी कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाते वक्त यह कस्म खाई थी कि दस साल में हम इन का दरजा इतना ऊंचा कर देंगे कि उन को किसी फरदर रिप्रजेंटेशन (further representation) की या किसी ख़ास रियायत की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । अगर हमारा वही मैयार कायम है तो हम को उन की तालीम के लिये कम से कम एक करोड़ रुपया रखना चांहिये था ।

अब इन बातों को छोड़ कर मैं चन्द बातें टैक्सेशन (taxation) के सिलसिले में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । एक बात जो मैं ख़ास तौर पर अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जहां तक टैक्स का सवाल है हमारा जो यह टैक्सेशन का सिस्टम (system) है वह दरअसल कई तरह से निहायत डिफैक्टिव (defective) है । यह टैक्सेशन का सिस्टम यहां पुराने ज़माने से चला आ रहा है । जब कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट यहां थी तो वह यहां के लोगों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल करना तो थी और उस ने ऐसी तरकीबें निकाली थीं कि जिन से यहां पर लोगों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल किया जाये । वही सारा का सारा सिस्टम अभी तक चला आ रहा है । अब मैं यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यहां पर फ़ौरन

एक टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमीशन (Taxation Enquiry Commission) बिठाया जाय और वह सारे टैक्सेशन के सिस्टम की जांच कर के बतावे कि यहां किस तरह से टैक्स होना चाहिये। चुनांचे मैं सन् २८ से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिबान की खिद्रमत में अर्ज़ करता चला आ रहा हूं कि हिन्दू जाइंट फैमिली (Hindu Joint Family) का टैक्स बिल्कुल नाजायज़ है। यह फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल्स (Fundamental Principles) के खिलाफ है और वैसे भी अनजस्ट (unjust) है। मैं इस के ऊपर बहुत दफा अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं इस लिये मैं उन चीज़ों को दुहराना नहीं चाहता। इस के अलावा मुझे और भी बहुत सी बातें अर्ज़ करनी हैं। लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस सवाल को बराबर टाला गया है। आज तक मेरे सामने कोई ऐसा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर नहीं आया कि जिस ने इस को डिफेंड (defend) किया हो कि हिन्दू जाइंट फैमिली का टैक्सेशन जायज़ है। हर एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने मेरे साथ हमदर्दी का इज़हार किया। लेकिन रुपये का मामला है। हर एक यह चाहता है कि रुपया मेरी जेब में डाल जाइये। अभी तक इस सवाल पर कुछ नहीं किया गया। इस लिये मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस सिस्टम को जायज़ करार देना चाहते हैं तो आरग्यूमेंट (argument) से हम को हरा दीजिये क्यों कि हम रोज़ रोज़ आप को तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहते। यह हिन्दू जाइंट फैमिली का जो टैक्सेशन है यह बिल्कुल नाजायज है और इन्साफ के उसूलों के ही नहीं बल्कि फंडामेंटल उसूलों के भी खिलाफ है। क्या आप लोगों को मजबूर करना चाहते हैं कि वह जा कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट से इस को नाजायज़ करार दिलवायें। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि खुद आप के इन्वैस्टीगेशन कमीशन (Investigation Commission) ने भी इस के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन को भी आज तक आप ने मंज़ूर नहीं किया है। आप कहते हैं कि आप की आखिरी लिमिट ३,६०० है लेकिन जो आदमी ५०० या ६०० पैदा करता है वह भी इस नाजायज़ तरीके से टैक्स हो जाता है। इस के ऊपर गौर होना चाहिये। इस मर्तबा फाइनेंस बिल (Finance Bill) हमारे सामने नहीं है कि जिस वक्त हम को यह कहने का मौका मिलता। इस लिये मैं ने इस को यहां अर्ज़ कर दिया।

इस तरह से आप ने टैक्स के सिलसिले में कुछ तरीके बना लिये हैं। इस सिलसिले में एक कहानी कई बार सुनाई जा चुकी है कि :

हिसाब जूं का तूं, कुंबा डूबा क्यों।

आप कुछ ऐवरेजेज़ (Averages) मुकर्रर कर लेते हैं कि फलां ट्रेड (trade) में इतना फायदा होता है। इसी हिसाब से आप टैक्स वसूल करते हैं। यह जो आपने ऐवरेजेज़ का तरीका बना लिया है वह गलत है। इस के ज़रिये से आप यह बगैर देखे कि उस आदमी को वाकै कितना फायदा हुआ है अपना टैक्स वसूल कर लेते हैं। अगर यह चीज़ दुरुस्त होती तो इनकम-टैक्स (Income-tax) के लिये इनडीविजुअल केसेज़ (Individual cases) में जाने की ज़रूरत ही क्यों होती। मैं इस लिये आप की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करता हूं कि इस को छोड़िये।

अब तम्बाकू की तरफ देखिये। इस हाउस (House) में कई साहिबान ने इस के बारे में शिकायत की है। मैं न तो सिगरेट

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

पीता हूं और न बीड़ी, लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि इस पर टैक्सेशन का इंसीडेंस (Incidence) बहुत सख्त है ।

एक बीघा की कीमत तकरीबन हमारे ज़िले के आस पास में १५०, २०० रुपये है लेकिन जहां पर तम्बाकू बोई जाती है वहां सिर्फ टैक्स १५०, २००, २५० रुपये एक बीघा का ले लेते हैं । कहां का इंसाफ है कि डाढ़ी से भी मूंछ बड़ी हो, कीमत से भी ज्यादा टैक्स हो । एक गांव में ६ हज़ार बीघा ज़मीन है और उस की सालाना मालगुज़ारी ८३० रुपये है । इंकम टैक्स के इंस्पैक्टर जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम ६ या ७ हज़ार रुपया टैक्स लेंगे । मैं आप से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह आप का टैक्सेशन किस तरह होता है । जब फसल खड़ी होती है तो लोग दरख्वास्त देते हैं कि इस की जांच कर ली जाये लेकिन तब कोई नहीं जाता बाद में आर्बिटरैरी (arbitrary) तरीके से जो रकम चाहते हैं लगा देते हैं । मेरे पास एक दो नहीं बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं और मैं ने चन्द एक डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के पास पास आन (pass-on) भी कर दी है । एक शिकायत तो मेरे पास ऐसी जो कि एक रिटायर्ड इंकम टैक्स औफिसर की है जो यह कहते हैं कि इस के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादती होती है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस के जांचने की ज़रूरत है ।

इस के अलावा एक रिफार्म (reform) के बारे में मैं खास तौर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अपेलेट अस्सिटेंट कमिश्नर (Appellate Assistant Commissioner) को सी० बी० आर० की मातहती से हटा दें । अगर वह सी० बी० आर० की मातहती में रहते हैं तो वह इंडिपेंडेंट (independent) तौर से काम नहीं कर सकते । अपेलेट असिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नर इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं हैं । बाकी जितने आफिसर्स हैं वे खुद ही टैक्स लगाते हैं, तहकीकात करते हैं, खुद ही पुलिस हैं और खुद ही जज हैं । सारे मुल्कों में ऐसा ही है । इस के बारे में मेरी शिकायत नहीं है, मेरी शिकायत तो यह है कि ये जो अपेलेट अस्सिटेंट कमिश्नर मुकर्रर हुए हैं ये इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं हैं और जब तक यह शख्स सी० बी० आर० के मातहत हैं तब तक वह इंडिपेंडेंट तरीके से काम नहीं कर सकता । इस का ट्रांसफर, (transfer) प्रोमोशन (promotion) और पोस्टिंग (posting) सब कुछ सी० बी० आर० के मातहत है । जो सर्कुलर (Circular) वह जारी करता है उसे इस को मानना पड़ता है । इस तरह इंकम टैक्स में इंडिपेंडेंट जुडीशियरी (Independent judiciary) कायम नहीं रह सकती और पूरा इंसाफ नहीं हो सकता । मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि आप के इंवेस्टिगेशन कमीशन ने भी इस डिमांड (demand) को सपोर्ट (support) किया था । इस लिए आप को यह रिफार्म करना चाहिये । उन्हों ने यह कहा कि अपेलेट असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर को इस के अंडर (under) से इस की मातहती से, हटा कर इंडिपेंडेंट बना देना चाहिये । मैं आप से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह ऐसा रिफ़ार्म (reform) है जिस को आप को फौरन मंज़ूर कर लेना चाहिये । और अमल में ले आना चाहिये । यू० पी० में सेल्स टैक्स (sales-tax) के मुताल्लिक झगड़ा हुआ, वहां इस तरह के अफसरान मुकर्रर थे लेकिन उन को इंडिपेंडेंट बना दिया और उन का तजुर्बा कामयाब हुआ । जो पहले एग्ज़ीक्युटिव आफिसर्स (Executive)

Officers) थे उन को एक इंडिपेंडेंट जुडीशियल आफिसर के मातहत कर दिया है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि ऐसा करना निहायत मुनासिब होगा ।

मैं एक बात की तरफ आप की तवज्जह और दिलाऊंगा और इस मौके पर मेरा काम कुछ थोड़ा सा प्लेजेंट (pleasant) भी है। इनवेस्टीगेशन ऐक्ट (Investigation Act) जो सन् ४७ से हमारे देश में है उस की तरफ मैं हमेशा हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाता रहा हूं और मैं कहता रहा हूं कि ऐसा सख्त कानून शायद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नहीं जैसा कि इंवेस्टीगेशन कमीशन का। इतना ही नहीं जब कामयाबी नहीं हुई तो गवर्नमेंट ने एक ऐसा सिस्टम यहां पर जारी किया कि उन को इतने अख्तियारात दे दिये जो जरूरत से ज्यादा हैं। मैं इस का क्रिटिक (critic) हमेशा रहा हूं लेकिन मुझे खुशी है और मैं इसी वास्ते कहता हूं कि यह मेरा प्लेजेंट टास्क (pleasant task) है कि इंकमटैक्स और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने जो काम किया वह इस कदर शानदार था कि मैं उस की तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। मैं किसी साहब की खुशामद नहीं करता लेकिन यह भी दुरुस्त नहीं होगा कि मैं हर एक शख्स को जो ड्यू मीड आफ प्रेज (due meed of praise) है वह न दूं। हमारे श्री महाबीर त्यागी ने जो काम किया उस को मैं क्या कहूं। श्री त्यागी साहब ने तो इस के अन्दर बिल्कुल जादूगर का सा काम किया। इधर तो क्या किया कि अपने अफसरान में, कमिश्नर्स में और इंकम टैक्स अफसरान में, उन के दिल में, आग लगा दी कि तुम जाओ और रुपया इकट्ठा करो, यह कम्पीटीशन (Competition) करा दिया कि तुम जाओ और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इकट्ठा करो और वह भी किस तरीके से ब्योरोक्रेटिक,(bureaucratic) तरीके से नहीं, बल्कि डैमोक्रेटिक एप्रोच (democratic approach) से जाओ, लोगों के पास जाओ और उन का काम करो और दूसरी तरफ क्या किया कि टैक्स इवेडर (tax evader) से कहा कि तुम्हारे चिमनी की आग नहीं बुझने देंगे एक तरफ आग लगादी और उधर बुझने नहीं दी। तो फिर क्या किया, जनाबवाला, ६९ करोड़ रुपया इस तरकीबसे हासिल किया कि टैक्स इवेडर खुशी खुशी इस को खजाने में डालते रहे। जादूगर क्या करता है, यही तो सोदेबाजी करता है कि देना मैं चाहूं नहीं लेकिन मुझ से ले ले। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ६९ करोड़ रुपया का गबन ड्रैकोनियन मैथड (Draconian method) से नहीं, स्टार चैम्बर मैथड (star chamber method) से नहीं, बल्कि सही तरीके से, मालूम कर लिया मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह काम ऐसा था जो सराहनीय है और इस के अलावा जो बड़ी बात है वह यह है कि आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने वह उसूल कायम किया जो कि सही उसूल था और यह जो डिपार्टमेंट का उसूल पोजिशन (position) था उस में किसी तरह से नुकसान नहीं पहुंचने दिया। साथ ही मेरे नुक्ते ख्याल वालों ने जो सुझाव रखे थे उन को (vindicate) कर दिया। मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की भी तारीफ करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने (Assesees) यानी इन्कम टैक्स दे वालों की मदद की है। उन्होंने अभी बता कि पब्लिक रिलेशंस आफिसर्स (Public Relations Officers) कलकत्ता, बम्बई, और मद्रास में मुकर्रर किये हैं। उन का क्या काम होगा ? उन का काम यह होगा कि वे इंकम टैक्स असैसी की मदद करेंगे। मैं यही चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

11 A. M.

इस देश में कोई ऐसा नहीं जो यह न चाहे । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो इंकम टैक्स देने वाले हैं वे इंकम टैक्स को इवेड न करें, वे इनकम टैक्स देना अपना फर्ज समझें, वे यह समझें कि यह नेशनल गवर्नमेंट है और जो कुछ उन्हें देना है वह जरूर दें । साथ ही साथ यह भी चाहता हूं कि हर एक इंकम टैक्स आफिसर असेंसी का दोस्त हो और उस पर असेंसी का भरोसा हो कि जो कुछ रकम कानूनन दी जानी चाहिये उस से ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगाया जायेगा । कि जो कुछ हमें देना हे वह उस लेगा यह चीज हर एक आजाद मुल्क में मैं देखता हूं, कि इमानदार असेंसी की अच्छे इन्कम आफिसर इमदाद करते हैं । जब आप ने मद्रास और कलकत्ते वगैरह में ऐसे अफसरों को लगाया है तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस पालिसी को जारी रखें और जहां तक हो सके ऐसे आदमियों को मुकर्रर करें जिन के पास इन्कम टैक्स असेसी भरोसे से जाय और कहे कि आप हमारी मदद करें । गवर्नमेंट क्या है, पब्लिक की नौकर है अब गवर्नमेंट को उन को तरक्की नहीं देना चाहिये कि जो इंकम टैक्स आफिसर ज्यादा रुपया इकट्ठा करे उस को तरक्की दे दे बल्कि वह इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर जो कि सही तौर पर टैक्स लगाये वह आइन्दा तरक्की का मुस्तहक है । अच्छा अफसर वह है जो इंसाफ की कार्यवाही से हमारे सर को ऊंचा कर दें और हमारे खजाने को भी भर दें ।

मैं जनाब की खिदमत में दो एक जरूरी बातें और अर्ज करूंगा । मैंने चन्द पिछले सैशन में कस्टम बैरियर (Custom barrier) के बारे में अर्ज किया था । कस्टम बैरियर जो स्टेट के अन्दर हमारे प्राविंसेज के अन्दर होते हैं उन के बारे में अर्ज किया था तो हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब मेरी उस तकरीर को सुन कर जरा चौकन्ने से हो गये थे । अगले रोज उन्हों ने कहा कि पांच साल के लिये मुआहिदा हो चुका है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर वह मुआहिदा पांच साल का हो चुका है तो उस के पीरियड (period) को हटा सकते हैं । एक आजाद मुल्क में, आपस में, स्टेट्स में, कस्टम बैरियर का होना अनथिंकेबल (unthinkable) है । मैं कहता हूं कि टैक्सेशन में यूनीफार्मिटी (uniformity) होनी चाहिये । सेल्स टैक्स में यूनीफार्मिटी (uniformity) करते हैं, इन्कम टैक्स में यूनीफार्मिटी करते हैं तो इस में भी यूनीफार्मिटी होनी चाहिये । यह एक आजाद मुल्क की सभ्यता के खिलाफ है कि आपस में इस तरह की यूनीफार्मिटी न हो ।

एक बात और मैं अर्ज करूंगा । अब फाइनेंस कमीशन बैठा हुआ है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे पास जितनी तजवीज हैं, जो डेवलपमेंट (development) की तजवीज हैं, उनको हम जानते हैं कि बहुत असें तक स्टेट को चलाना है और सारे देश की उन्नति करना है । ऐसी सूरत में जरूरी है कि आप स्टेट्स को हर मामले में ग्रांटस (grants) और लोंस (loans) न दें बल्कि स्टेट को वह रिसोर्सेज (resources) दे दें कि स्टेट अपनी ताकत से खुद उन रिसोर्सेज की आमदनी को निकाले और यह महसूस करे कि उस की आमदनी से जो एक एक पैसा खर्च होता है वह ठीक ठीक होता है । जो आप देते हैं उसे स्टेट्स इधर उधर खर्च कर देती हैं, स्क्वैंडर (squander) कर देती हैं, और वह यह समझती हैं कि यह कर्ज शायद फाईनैंस मिनिस्टर वसूल नहीं करेंगे । इसी

सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निहायत जरूरी बात अर्ज कर देता हूं—और एक चौथाई मिन्ट में ही अर्ज करे देता हूं—कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि डैमोक्रेसी (democracy) वर्क (work) करे, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप की सारी स्कीम (scheme) अच्छी तरह वर्क करे तो डिसेंट्रलाइज़ेशन (decentralisation) का काम सिर्फ यह ही न होना चाहिये बल्कि यह होना चाहिये कि उस के लिये स्टेट को मजबूर करे कि आमदनी में से हिस्सा हर एक ज़िले व ताल्लुके को हर एक विलेज़ को, ग्रुप को, हर एक गांव को, स्टेट दे जिस को ताल्लुके वाले विलेज़ वाले, गांव वाले, डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाले खुद खर्च कर सकें और महसूस कर सकें कि दरअसल आज हिन्दुस्तान में आज़ाद हुकूमत कायम हुई है और इस के बनाने में और इस के रुपये के इस्तेमाल करने में हम को भी अख्तियार है कि यही सही नमूना है डैमोक्रेसी का, यही डैमोक्रेसी है ।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है । मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मेहरबानी कर के मुझे एक दो मिनट ज्यादा दिया ।

Mr. Chairman: Today is the last day for discussion of the budget. There is a long list of names before me, and I have been getting notes from several Members that they would like to have an opportunity during this discussion to speak. I therefore think I have got to accommodate a few more speakers. That means the time should be reduced from fifteen to ten minutes. I think the time hereafter will be ten minutes for the speakers, thereby many more Member will have a chance to speak.

Shri Vallatharas: The session may be extended for another day instead of reducing the time.

Mr. Chairman: That is not possible.

Shri N. S. Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): Even now a speaker had gone on for 20 minutes, and now you turn to us and ask us to reduce the time.

Mr. Chairman: I think that charge is not fair, because there was another Member of the Opposition who also took about 20 minutes. So there is no reason to complain so far as the distribution of the time limit between the two sides is concerned. Of course, if people co-operate it is different. I ring the bell a minute or two before so that they may think of winding up, but they do not do so, and I allow a minute or two more. I have been doing it. If Members finish within ten minutes, they will be able to help others who are keen on speaking. Therefore, I will now call upon Shri Tulsidas Kilachand to speak, and I hope he will finish within ten minutes exactly.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): I wish to begin by making a few observations on the financial policy of the Government by complementing the Finance Minister on the sense of stability that he has created in the minds of the public. We are passing through times which are difficult in many ways, and we have to see that our financial policy is stabilised, and to that end, our Finance Minister has created a sense of stability.

The Five Year Plan is the sheet anchor of the economic policy of the Government, but it will depend on the Finance Minister's skill to find the resources for the implementation of the plan without disturbing the normal economic set up of the country.

The most striking feature of the budgetary policy of the Government is financing the develpoment projects by surplus budgets. But we are told this is unavoidable as raising the funds by internal borrowings is not possible. We are not told precisely why internal borrowing is not possible—whether our savings are inadequate, or whether the people who have the saving, are not investing in Government securities.

An Hon. Member: There is no confidence.

Shri Tulsidas: I would request the Finance Minister to go into this as we have got no data and no statistics on this question. It creates a vicious circle: when taxation is high, borrowing is not possible, and when borrowing is not possible, we have to have heavy taxes. This is a vicious circle, and I hope the Finance Minister will certainly look into this and see why borrowing is not possible.

In this respect I would also like to mention and bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that for any kind of borrowing, we have to create confidence in the minds of the people, that

[Shri Tulsidas]

the expenditure which the spending departments of the Government are incurring are done in the proper manner. The Finance Minister has already mentioned in his last speech that industries should look into their cost structure. I welcome the suggestion, and I am sure industry will certainly look into the cost structure not only to see that the cost structure is reduced for giving the manufactured goods to the country at the cheapest possible price; also they have got to see that they will be able to compete foreign markets, but I would also request the Finance Minister that in a similar manner the expenditure on the Government side should also be looked into and should be properly checked.

We have been listening, and I have heard from at least one Minister, that now we are thinking of deficit financing, or deficit budgeting. In the Plan it is mentioned that if we do not get foreign aid, we should resort to deficit budgeting. But only last year we were talking of surplus budgeting; today, this year we talk of the idea of deficit budgeting. I do not say that we have not accepted the principle of deficit budgeting. Most of the budgets show deficit budgeting, but it has been done to the extent of our resources. We had our cash balances which have been reduced now to a very small amount. We have also reduced our sterling balances. Therefore, to the extent of our reserves, we have done deficit budgeting. But the idea of deficit budgeting which is now in the air is one of printed or created money. This is a very dangerous proposition, particularly when we have just got away from the inflationary trend and we are just entering—I may call it—either an adjustment of prices or to some extent depression or whatever it is. We have to be very careful of deficit budgeting. It is not so easy *viz.*, the idea of printed or created money. It is a very dangerous thing to do and I would request the Finance Minister to be very cautious and I am sure that he has at least in the budget for 1952-53 not embarked on this policy, but we may have to do it later on. We do not know how it will be done. But when deficit budgeting is to be resorted to, there are different principles, at least in the theoritical economic way, and those are that we have to do the deficit financing if our resources are exhausted or if we cannot get the foreign capital or foreign aid, and in our expanding economy, we have to consider sometimes also of deficit budgeting for nation building activities or such similar objects. But, side by side, we have also to consider that when we adhere to deficit financing, we must also see that in certain spheres we get immediate benefits, and thereby whatever the adverse effect of deficit budget may be on long-term plans or on nation building activities, they are properly counter-acted by immediate benefits.

I now come to another point, and that is the question of the credit facilities in the country. Last year, we had raised the Reserve Bank rates by 3½ per cent. The Reserve Bank also had stopped support of the Government securities.' This has created a rather unprecedented position, and people have sometime even lost the confidence of investing in Government securities. If we have to give credit facilities generally in the country, we must see that the Reserve Bank supports constantly the Government securities, and unless it is done, I am afraid, success in getting funds by borrowing will be rather difficult.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has got two more minutes to finish his speech.

Shri Tulsidas: I shall finish in a minute's time Sir. Then there is the question of foreign capital. My hon. friends here have mentioned that if we get any foreign capital or foreign aid in any way, we should see that our indigenous industries do not suffer by the imports under these foreign aid agreements, or if any foreign capital comes, to see that our industries are not in any way adversely affected. I am sure, the hon. the Finance Minister will look into that point. I had to say a number of things, but as my time is up, I shall take another opportunity to mention them.

Shri N. S. Nair: I rise to speak on the various cut motions that have been moved on the floor of this House under the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

Before I go into details, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the actual situation that now exists in Madras after this recent decontrol. Some opposition Members have received a few telegrams to which I want to draw the attention of the House. One of them reads: "Erode rice price raised seven annas per measure in railway grain shop workers suffering supply old rate labour union", another telegram reads: "Rice price before decontrol Rs. 0-11-9 from 1st July Rs. 1-3-4 railway workers unable to buy". A third telegram says: "Erode rice price raised 7 As. per measure in railway grain shop we suffering supply old rate Rly. machineshop staff." As this is a very important and debated point, I wish to draw the attention of the House to real conditions that are prevailing in Madras. To mention one of my own experiences when I was travelling through Madras last week, I had the opportunity to go to grain shops and ascertain the real prices obtaining there. It was then Rs. 1/2/- and now it has been raised to Rs. 1-3-4. I am just mentioning these things, so that hon. Members may realise what we are doing to the people at large and to the poorer sections of the people by decontrolling the foodgrains in this country.

I now come to the Finance Ministry's Budget. I must first of all refer to the utter confusion which prevails in the accounts in spite of the multitudinous and voluminous publications of the department; no two publications and volumes concur. As my hon. friend was just now suggesting, it has been shown that the charged account comes to about Rs. 65 crores, but in the final analysis, it is found to be Rs. 74 crores and odd. A small handbook showing what amounts have been passed during the last session of the provisional parliament, what are the new demands and what are the differences between the Budget estimates as presented in the provisional parliament and the present one, would have been very helpful to hon. Members here and also to the public at large, and would not have cost the Treasury very much. I am sorry to say that it was with very great difficulty that I tried to find out the real figures from the voluminous publications. After a good amount of efforts, I was able to arrive at the following figures: From the list of business dated the 5th June 1952, I find that the total amounts for routine expenditure comes to Rs. 42,47,60,000, the demands for capital expenditure comes to about Rs. 22,34,03,000. But the overall annual expenditure including recoveries runs to the tune of Rs. 143,40,39,000. The overall capital expenditure comes to Rs. 132,46,74,000. Thus the Finance Department has to handle this year a vast sum of Rs. 275,87,13,000 and plan, direct and control the entire income and expenditure of this Republic. The Ministry of Finance is the main artery through which the life-giving blood of finance flows to the various parts of the body politic of any government. As such it is the most important portfolio. The nature and trend of the entire government can be assessed from the working of the Finance Ministry, and I am constrained to say that our Finance Ministry functions in a most erratic and quixotic manner than can be imagined. Dr. Jaisoorya pointed out during the discussion of the general budget that the Indian Budget does not conform to any accepted standards of capitalists economy. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Finance Minister contends that they are trying to evolve a 'Nation Welfare State' much less a socialist state. They envisage only some stopgap arrangements to tide over the situation for the present and these hodge-podge measures have no rhyme or reason behind them. I have pointed out in my criticism of the general budget, the various vagaries and irregularities in it, and the indecisive and unwise policies behind the levy of customs and the income-tax duties. In their anxiety to satisfy the needs of the vested interests, the ever increasing and never-appreciable greed of the vested interests, the Finance Minister has squandered the revenues of this Republic and also the reserves, with the result that we are now almost bordering on insolvency. The allotments for nation-building schemes have been very meagre and parsimonious. Due to the paucity of finance, the Grow More Food Campaigns have been a thorough failure. And I take this opportunity of warning the Government that by extracting compensation from the ryots for the abolition of the zamindars, we are not going to do any good to the country. We shall only be lowering down the capacity of the peasant to cultivate the land properly, and this will ultimately result in loss of production and further famines.

Then I come to the tone of the report which is one of self-complacency. It begins with a catalogue of achievements of the Department of Revenue and Expenditure in the dual spheres of administration and legislation. At page 4 in paragraph 4 of the report it is stated that the officers of the food department scrutinise the expenditure of the Ministries and there attached and subordinate offices. What this method of scrutiny is, is evident from page 11 paragraph 17 of the Public Accounts Committee First Report for the year 1951-52. With your permission, I shall read the relevant portions from it.

> "There is at present a tendency on the part of the administrative authorities to inflate their budget by overestimating their requirements. This is so, because the Ministry of Finance impose arbitrary cuts on such estimates in the

[Shri N. S. Nair]

course of their scrutiny after the estimates are finally framed by the Minstries. Thus neither the administrative Ministry nor the Finance Ministry proceed on any planned basis and resultant budget is mostly wide of the mark. In no sense does it represent the requirements of the Ministries in any accurate from nor is the picture complete as to the policies and plans which the Ministry must undertake during the year for which the money is sanctioned".

Lower down it is written, "The Finance Ministry should assist the Ministries in coming to proper decisions rather than sit in judgement over their proposals".

From these pungent remarks we infer what is going on within the dark walls of the Secretariat buildings. The Finance Minister assumes the role of a Super Prime Minister and his minions, the role of *Chota* Dictators. There is no plan or system for the administrative machinery, nor is there any co-operation or co-ordination between the Finance Ministry and the other Ministries.

Now, I come to the question of Government employees. At the beginning of page 5 of the report of the Estimates Committee, it is said: "The estimates side of the Civil Expenditure Division deals with all the rules and regulations relating to the conditions of service of the personnel of the Government of India". How far fair and equitable these rules are can be just...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has two minutes more. It is better if he does not quote, but puts his points.

Shri N. S. Nair: I have a long list of the pay rolls of officers and employees. The total pay in the General Division excluding all allowances of 48 officers comes to Rs. 6,43,600 and the total pay of 397 establishments comes to Rs. 5,78,800 only. I have got a long list, but without enumerating the pay scales of each and very department, I can safely assert that a considerable portion of Rs. 143,40,39,000 allotted for ordinary expenditure, is eaten away by the fat-salaried officers.

Now, I come to another question the necessity for re-introducing the privilege ticket order concession. In the Central Secretariat and other Federal departments there are employees from all over India. They are there by right. It is but natural that these people wish to go back to their homes at least once a year. Denial of this right is tantamount to denying the people of the various States the right to be recruited to Central service.

I come now to the question of the integration of State Forces. I maintain that an injustice has been done to my State, Tranvancore-Cochin, whereas Hyderabad which fought against the Republic has got much better treatment and some officers even got compensation upto Rs. 50,000. But the men and officers of our State were discharged without even a make-believe attempt to utilise their services. Mysore State also has fared better and got much better treatment at the hands of the Centre.

Another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the Income tax Department in Travancore-Cochin.

The Income-tax department, as we know, has been complaining that they are short of staff. But the complaint about the Income Tax Department of T.-C. State is that there are too many trained hands. This reminds me of famous lines: "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink".

Another matter—which I would like to bring to the notice of Government —and which is very important—is the financial integration of the States and also the amount of subsidy that should be paid. We are entitled to get according to the recommendation of the Finance Commission 60 per cent. of the common pool of revenue. We must get this 60 per cent. on the basis of the population and not on any other consideration, and additional payments, based on other considerations may be made from the remaining 40 per cent.

With regard to my State, we have an additional claim for 75 per cent. food subsidy. We are entitled to it firstly because ours is a very serious deficit area and secondly because we produce the hill crops that contribute to a very great extent the dollar earning capacity of our country. Because of the High percentage of education and low standard of living in my State we also require special subsidies for Education and Health.

In conclusion, I would only say that the Government of India as it is at present administered now stands solely for the capitalists and if we go at this rate, we are on the brink of a revolution. To my mind there are only two parallels in modern history which resemble the situation in India today. One is the Kerensky Government in Russia in 1917 and the other is the Chiang Kai-Shek regime of China two years back. I hope the Government will take necessary steps to improve conditions of the workers and the peasants or otherwise I foretell that a revolution is bound to come in the near future.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City-North): I shall try very briefly, and brief I must be in such a short time, to consider the financial policy of the Government of India and how far it has succeeded. As we know the inflationary situation is almost a worldwide phenomenon and in the context of such an inflationary situation, one of the first objectives of financial policy, to my mind, should be the provision of a monetary unit, the value of which is not subject to wide and frequent fluctuations. Translated in plain language, it means the aim of policy should be to check inflation. It is, therefore, with reference to the success or otherwise of the financial policy of the Government in checking inflation that we shall judge that policy.

Now, we might begin first by asking ourselves the question: Is there inflation in India? The answer is, 'Yes, certainly, there is inflation in India'. The general index number for the week ended 24th May 1952 is 365·6—we shall say it is ·366. Now, what does it mean? In our daily life it means that a certain bundle of goods and services which in 1937 we could have purchased for Rs. 100 is going to cost us today Rs. 366. So that much is granted—that inflation does exist in India today. Now, we have seen at the outset that inflation is almost a world phenomenon today. We will, therefore, do well to take a look around the world and see how other countries stand in respect of inflation. Here I am going to give a few figures which will illustrate the condition of inflation in other parts of the world. But before we do that, I would say that the figures that I am going to give refer to March 1950, *i.e.*, the latest month for which figures are available for all those countries, and in order that these figures should be made comparable, we shall take the figure for India as of March 1950. The general index for March 1950 in India is 392. Now, I should like this House to memorise this figure, because this is the key number—392. Now with this figure of 392 let us see how conditions obtained in other parts of the world. Now in Africa, I shall take only two countries, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan the index for 1950 January was 504. That compares with our 392. In Morocco for March, 1950, it is 2,105. That compares with our key number 392. Now, let us come nearer home—Asia. My list is of course alphabetical and, therefore, China comes first. But you can forget China, because the figure that I have refers to an unfortunate period in China's history. But it will be interesting to know that the figure is 2,631,000. That refers to the Kuomintang rule; so we shall forget it. Now let us come nearer home—Indo-China. All these figures are based on the year 1937 equal to 100; and for March 1950, in Indo-China the figure is 1880. Japan, 18,010. That, of course, compares with our 392. Korea, before the war, 107,100. Thailand, 1485. Let us go to Europe. Austria, 782. Finland, 953. France, 2,354. Greece—in 1947—18,882. We shall also omit Greece. Italy, 5,063. Russia I will not take into consideration because it is a phenomenon altogether different. If we go to South America, Peru, has 625; Paraguay, 562.

Now, this is the situation that obtains in a great part of the world. I do not want to suggest that there are not countries that have done better than what we have done. For instance, here are some of the well behaved economies or, if you prefer, well-managed economies. Canada, the index for March, 1950, is 188. United States of America, 177. Denmark, 236. Netherlands, 291. Norway, 238. United Kingdom, 226. It will be seen, therefore, that this inflationary situation is a truly worldwide phenomenon. No country has escaped it—not even the best managed one. In fact we must always remember that some inflation is inseparable from every major war. Now, I am sure that against this background of the world situation in respect of inflation it will be conceded that the Government of India, with its present financial policy, has not done after all so very badly. I will finish in two minutes, Sir.

I am sure none here would like to suggest that this comparative freedom that we have had from a serious situation in respect of inflation is just a matter of luck, because we all know that our share of luck has been, in the recent past, only in the form of earthquakes, floods and famines—which help inflation rather than check it. We may, therefore, concede that our financial policy has proved right and it has worked well because it has been pursued with courage and with energy through a very trying period.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Now, when I say this I do not want to convey an impression that some of us here agree with all the points that are there in the Budget. After all, a Federal Budget, and particularly a Budget of a country like India, is a vast effort and it is easily possible to have points in it on which we may hold opinions different from those of the administration. For example, in the White Paper there are attitudes expressed which some of us may not approve. There is an approach which we would like to see modified. There are conclusions in the White Paper with which we agree, but the premises that are stated there and from which those conclusions are supposed to proceed are premises with which we do not agree. But, finally where there is so much to praise, it is churlish to be fault-finding.

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): During the period of nearly 4 or 5 weeks we have been hearing so much criticism against the financial policy of the Government of India. One party here has come with the avowed purpose and instruction to destroy the confidence of the masses on the rival party. That party must find any opportunity and avail of any opportunity for that purpose. That was the dictum given to the Communist Party by Lenin. *(Interruption).*

Shri Nambiar: No. That is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I think it will be desirable if people do not carry on discussions.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am quoting here for the information of my friends the exact words translated in English:

> "Destroy the confidence of the masses on the Socialist Party"

That was the rival Party then in Russia. So when the rival party is the Congress Party here, their tactics must be to destroy the confidence of the masses on the Congress Party. It has been the common experience that no party—let it be any party—would like to go to foreign countries for aid.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I find there is lot of noise in the House with the result that the hon. Member who is speaking is not audible.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the correct answer to that has been given by the Finance Minister himself in his Budget speech. I will quote what he has said:

> "The edifice of our prosperity cannot be built on props of outside assistance without sacrificing something vital in the nation's spirit but can be built enduringly only by the efforts of our own people."

But at the same time we should remember that particularly in the reconstruction period no country has yet been able to do without any foreign aid. Soviet Russia was particularly anxious to get foreign aid. We have not created any special Ministery to secure foreign aid which the Soviet Russia did by creating a Commissariat of Concessionaires. In the year 1929 the foreign indebtedness of Russia was 415 million roubles, in 1930 625 million roubles, in 1931 855 million roubles and in 1932 975 million roubles. And then in 1922 the American Relief Administration undertook at the request of the Soviet Government to feed 12 million children and adults daily through their own agencies, whereas India has taken only some wheat loan without any political strings. It is not that the American agency is distributing this wheat here. But in Soviet Russia the American Relief Administration itself through its own agencies undertook to feed 12 million people daily. So what is good for Soviet Russia may not be quite suitable for us according to our friends on my right.

Now it has been particularly the misfortune of our Government during the last 4 years to have to change our Finance Ministers thrice. And I think the present Finance Minister has been consistently following a policy and that policy has brought some good results at least as far as bringing down the prices.

Now in this House there was a suggestion about deficit budgeting. Deficit budgeting correctly interpreted does not mean budgeting through loans internal or foreign. But deficit budgeting is really budgeting through the aid of created paper money or paper currency printed outside the resources of this Government. That is a very dangerous thing and I do not like that this question should have been brought before the House in a rather surreptitious way as if to canvass the opinion of this House. If the Government finally decides it, that decision ought to come to this House either through the Finance Minister or through the Prime Minister and not through any other channel.

Then another point has been made and which today also one hon. Member mentioned is about the direct and indirect taxes. He quoted that 70 per cent. of our taxation coming from customs and excise is in the form of indirect taxes. I give you the figures, Sir. Taxes on incomes are 176 crores including the shares for the States, Customs and Excise are 251 crores. There has been some other income of the Government which comes to 50 crores coming from various items—say Mint, Civil Works, Interest, etc. So taking into consideration the taxes on income and the revenue coming from Customs and Excise I think the direct tax comes to about 41 per cent. of the whole taxation, of course excluding the other miscellaneous incomes of the Government.

I would like to mention one or two points particularly about the allocation of provincial revenues. Though it is now before the Finance Commission, I think the Government should make up their minds that the Provinces should have the stable revenue so that they may not look to Government every year for some grants-in-aid and be doomed to live in a state of uncertainty and in suspense. What will be their revenues, they should be able to know even at the beginning of the year. So instead of giving them grants-in-aid, there should be some fixed allocation to the Provinces whatever be their share. In this connection I must reiterate here the long standing grievances of West Bengal. As this question is now before the Finance Commission, I do not like to dilate on this point but I think the hon. the Finance Minister would realise—as he has tried in his Award, to some extent, to redress the grievances of Bengal—that Bengal's case should be very carefully examined.

Then I will say something about the disparity in the figures of the Budget Estimates in 1951-52 and the actual realisation in 1951-52 and also the Budget Estimates as presented in February and the Budget Estimates as presented in May. I find a wide disparity in the Budget figures and this does not add to the credit of the Finance Department. Budget figures should always be taken seriously and if there is such disparity, then he idea may prevail that the Government is deliberately attempting to befool the public and the House by giving false figures of which I think he hon. Finance Minister should not be accused. I am sure he will see to t that the budget figures have some connection with the realities.

Shri B. Das: I do not think within his short time of 10 minutes I will be able to say anything except give the conclusions and recommendations to the hon. the Finance Minister and the Government of India. My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram drew the attention of the House that the Treasury control of the Government of India was not satisfactory. He pointed out the recommedations of the P.A.C. I wish to reqest my friend Shri Deshmukh that the Finance Ministry should exercise proper Treasury control. They have allowed too much freedom to the Ministers and the Ministries. There are two Committees —the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee—through which this Parliament usually controls the functions of the different Cabinet Ministers and the Government of India. I was surprised at a Minister laying charges against the findings of the Estimates Committee. The Minister of Planning is a new man. He does not know the parliamentary functions of the statutory committees and I hope the Finance Minister will request his colleagues not to repeat such mistakes and not to make such unfortunate statements on the floor of this House against a Committee which is appointed by this House and which contains 90 per cent. of the Party Members—eminent Members and financial authorities—of this Parliament. He never consulted the Estimates Committee before he made that statement here and I strongly condemn that attitude on the part of a Minister.

There is nothing wrong with the finances or the financial policy of the Government of India. Our financial position is quite sound. For five years we have trudged on against many difficulties and I congratulate the Minister of Finance Shri Deshmukh for having brought us to this happy position where we have come to the state of mixed economy and yet we have carried on. Upto now I have not heard any suggestions from any quarters of the House as to now the finances can be improved or how expenditure can be reduced.

My friend Shri Deshmukh suggested in Bombay that another Economy Committee should be appointed. God forbid. We find that the recommendations of the previous Economy Committee have not been given effect to except in a very few cases. So I suggest one thing. My friend Mr. Tyagi had received encomiums. I also join them. But I hope he will not allow the black-marketeers to go scot-free from paying the taxes that remain so far unpaid. He will also be good enough to confiscate the illegal earnings which our black-marketeers have stored in India and U.S.A. in gold and

[Shri B. Das]

diamonds. I suggest: Let Mr. Tyagi be given another task. Let him be the sole authority to cause economies in the huge expenditure on staff and I say that unless there is retrenchment and economy in expenditure, you cannot effect any economy in the general public expenditure. All the money goes in staff which could be reduced by 50 per cent. The Finance Minister knows that, my leader, the Prime Minister, knows it but they are helpless. They are thinking of the revolution of which my friends on my right here talk so often. I give them one word of advice: Revolution is very nice, I have heard it for 40 years. But there is another word, evolution. Some of them are very wise heads but very young heads—let them think of evolution in our public finances and financial control.

Then I would like to know something about loans advanced by us from the Finance Minister. What is the condition of payment by Pakistan and Burma of our money lying with them as public debts? Is there any chance of our getting anything of the reparations money from Germany with which we have now entered into a treaty? What was the necessity of entering into a treaty with her? Did Germany come down to us on bended knees saying, "Excuse us for the reparations money which was an obligation of World War I?" And what are the World War II obligations of Japan? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us whether we have any claims on any warring nations and whether we will get anything.

I would also like to know from the Finance Minister whether he is watching our industrialists and blackmarketeers and capitalists *vis-a-vis* the situation in Korea. When the Korean war started it gave joy to the hearts of all the blackmarketeers and all the exploiters in India. Prices shot up like anything. In view of the present situation in Korea, which I am glad my leader has condemned, I want to know whether the Finance Minister is watching the antics of the capitalist section in this House or outside this House so that they do not raise the price level and cause serious harm and irritation to the consuming public.

I would like to say one word about the Finance Commission to which my hon. friend, Mr. Guha has referred and about which he expressed something very big and very bright. Even my friend, Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury alluded to it. I do not know what the Finance Commission is doing or will do. But everybody wants a Taxation Enquiry Committee. We do not know what taxes are available to the States or to the Centre which can be pooled and re-assessed and re-distributed to the States. Getting a few lakhs from the income-tax in shape of grants here and there does not solve the problem. I agree with my friend from Rajasthan who spoke about the re-distribution of the income-tax to the States. Shri Nalini Sarkar was the chairman of the Finance Expert Committee of the Constituent Assembly which gave its expert findings on financial re-distribution and which my friend, Sri Deshmukh did not accept in his award. Bengal, I find, is very greedy today. Bengal wants re-distribution of everything not on population basis but on collection basis. These are theories which I have discussed on the floor of the House for the last twenty years, so I am not going to discuss them again here. Let the Finance Minister and the Government of India experts, whoever they may be, now give a departmental note about the various taxes that they think can be levied, that can be re-distributed. I know the Government of India is living from hand to mouth. They are not in a position to part with money. But to demand grants from Centre and say, what my friends on my right say that "no food subsidy is given", is not correct or fair. "If you take food subsidy you cannot get financial grants, you cannot get revision of financial allocation through the Finance Commission, however talented and expert that body might be" is my conclusion......

12 NOON

Shri Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat) May I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Members of the House to the fiscal injustice perpetrated on the poor State of Assam for a long time? I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid......

Shri Sarmah: I will take only five minutes, Sir. I will not inflict a speech on the House.

Mr. Chairman: Then I allow him to speak.

Shri Sarmah: I will start with the tribal areas on the North-East Frontier of Assam. The tribal area, called N.E.F., constitute a big region of five sub-divisions. It is under the External

Affairs Ministry. What I want to **talk** about is in respect of the amount allocated to this area. Nearly Rs. 3 crores have been allocated for these tribal areas. I submit, it is not big enough considering the immensity of the works. But I would like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that small as the sum of Rs. 3 crores is, out of that, only Rs. 10,05,000 have been allocated for schemes that are in the offing for the improvement of the conditions of the people of this area. I wonder what can be done with that ten lakhs in an area where even as we are sitting and talking here, Government buildings are being hurriedly dismantled by the employees of the Central Government as the River Lohit is rapidly eating away into the town.

Next I will come to the financial injustice that is being done to this small State. This State was given by the Niemeyer Award only 2 per cent. of the divisible pool of income-tax. I can relate to the House on what basis it was given but it will take some time and I have not got that important factor at my disposal. At any event I must say that the Niemeyer Award of 2 per cent. was raised to 3 per cent. after the partition of India. Though the injustice of the Niemeyer Award as well as of the 3 per cent. award after partition was complained of by the State Government, even the Deshmukh Award did not go into the question of a comprehensive allocation of the divisible pool to this poor province and the percentage at 3 remained. Now it is difficult to understand how 3 per cent. only can be allocated to that State. Neither the population basis nor the basis of locus or origin of income, used for scientific allocation of grants-in-and to the revenues of states, have been applied in our case with necessary correctives. Assam has got a big area of hilly tracts of about 27,000 sq. miles with a population of 1,73,00,000. The hill population is very backward in education, health and sanitation. There are no schools, no roads, no hospitals. Then again Assam produces tea and the Centre gets the excise duty and export tax on it. She produces tea at the expense of her land. She has to feed the tea abourers coming from all the other States. The Centre gets out of tea nearly Rs. 8 crores in the shape of aforesaid duties and taxes. Assam grows jute on about 30 per cent. of the total area under jute and she gets only Rs. 40 lakhs while the Centre gets about Rs. 2 crores annually on her produce. Against all this we get a miserable pittance of Rs. 30 lakhs as subvention and Rs. 40 lakhs on account of jute. This is a frontier and if you want to keep trouble off your door I would beg of you for fiscal justice and equitable and scientific allocation of grant-in-aid.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने आखिरकार मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया यद्यपि ऐसा हो गया है कि जिन महाशयों ने, सदस्यों ने कई बार बोला उन को फिर से बोलने का मौका दिया गया और जिन्हों ने एक बार भी नहीं बोला, उन को मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

Mr. Chairman : I think the best thing would be to put forth his own grievances.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सब से पहले मैं अर्थ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक विशेष समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह समस्या है उन देशी राज्यों की जो कि भारतवर्ष के संघ में विगत तीन चार वर्षों के अन्दर सम्मिलित कर दिये गये हैं। हम सब को ज्ञात है कि इन राज्यों की दशा पिछड़ी हुई है, वहां के लोगों को वचन दिया गया था कि उन की दशा शीघ्र ही सुधारी जायेगी और वहां की शासन व्यवस्था ठीक की जायेगी, वहां पर यातायात के साधन ठीक किये जायेंगे, लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उस तरफ कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है लेकिन जहां तक कर लगाने का सवाल है, टैक्स लगाने का सवाल है या और जो बातें कर देने वालों पर लादने की थीं, वह तो सब हम ने उन पर लाद दीं और लगा दीं और उन रियासतों को भी दूसरे अन्य राज्यों के समान स्तर पर ला दिया, लेकिन जहां तक उन राज्यों को सुविधायें देने का सवाल है वहां के निवासियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने का सवाल है या दूसरी ओर अन्य सुविधाएं देने का सवाल है, मुझे यह खेद के

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम ने वचन देने पर भी उस को पूरा नहीं किया है । यह तो आप मानेंगे ही कि देशी राज्यों में सड़कें नहीं हैं, वहां पर साधनों की कमी है, और बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं कि जिन को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना चाहिये था । कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्टस् (सामूहिक परियोजनायें) हम ने निकाले हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्टस् हमारे देश के लिये बहुत लाभदायक प्रमाणित होंगे, लेकिन हमें कुछ और विशेष बात उन रियासतों के निवासियों के लिये करनी थी जो पिछड़े हुए थे । जिस प्रकार से हम "ए" राज्यों के लिये कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्टस् की सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार से "ख" और "ग" राज्यों को भी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इस के अलावा "ख" और "ग" राज्यों के लिये और भी अन्य सुविधाएं देना चाहियें थीं, क्योंकि वहां के निवासी "क" राज्यों के लोगों से पिछड़े हुए थे, इसलिये उन्हें कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देनी चाहियें थीं, लेकिन हम ने उन को कोई विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दीं और उन को "क" राज्यों के समान स्तर पर रखा और बर्ता, मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन के प्रति आप का अन्याय है । इसलिये मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप इन राज्यों की ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दें और उन की दशा को सुधारने की कोशिश करें ।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं आप का ध्यान शासन व्यवस्था की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यह ठीक है कि हमारी शासन व्यवस्था इन चार सालों में बहुत ही सुन्दर तरीके से बढ़ती चली जा रही है, तो भी हमें कई बातों में सुधार करना है । उदाहरण के लिये मंत्रालयों में जो कार्यकर्त्ता लोग हैं, कर्मचारी लोग हैं आज के दिन उनके ऊपर काफ़ी नियंत्रण नहीं है और वहां पर काम में बहुत ढिलाई होती है और अगर ढिलाई को आप ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो हमारा शासन व्यय धीरे धीरे बढ़ता जायगा, इसलिए इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । हमारे विपक्षी लोगों ने शासन व्यवस्था की टीका टिप्पणियां कीं और मेरे मित्र श्री लंका सुन्दरम् ने फरमाया कि : The purchasing power of the community is having disastrous consequences. (लोगों की क्रय शक्ति के परिणाम बड़े विनाशकारी हो रहे हैं) सोशलिस्ट पार्टी (समाजवादी दल) ने बताया कि ६९ लाख रुपया और ५५ लाख रुपया प्रोक्योरमेंट (समाहार) वगैरह पर बिल्कुल बर्बाद कर दिया गया है, मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने रुपया बर्बाद नहीं किया है, उस ने अन्न के खरीदने में और देश को खाद्य वस्तुएं प्राप्त कराने में यह रुपया खर्च किया है । और उससे देश को बहुत लाभ हुआ है, विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को चाहिये कि पहले उन आंकड़ों को ठीक तरह से अध्ययन करें और पता लगावें कि वास्तव में किस तरह से खर्च किया गया है और तब टीका टिप्पणी करें, तभी लाभ हो सकता है ।

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member finishes in time, I can give chance to another hon. Member.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में होर्डिंग (अनुचित संचय) और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग (चोर बाज़ारी) आदि की कुरीतियां मौजूद हैं और उन कुरीतियों को दूर करने के लिये हम ने कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया है । हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने चुनाव के समय जनता को यह वचन दिया था कि हम

जल्दी ही बुराइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि शीघ्र ही हम इस ओर कदम उठायें ताकि यह जो कुरीतियां हमारे समाज में फैल गयी हैं, उन को जल्द से जल्द दूर किया जा सके, साथ ही साथ मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि हमारा शासन पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है, नौकरियों पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है, टौप हैवी एक्सपेंडीचर (अत्याधिक शासन व्यय) हो गया है, उस को हमें घटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और उस के बदले अधिक प्रतिशत खर्च हमें जन-सेवा कार्यों में करना चाहिये । एक आखिरी बात इनकमटैक्स (आय कर) जो हम ने देशी राज्यों में लगाया . . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member should now resume his seat. Shri Rajabhoj.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुख होता है कि आज इतने बड़े और महत्वपूर्ण विषय में हम लोगों को बोलने का इतना कम समय दिया गया है और पांच मिनट में मुझे समाप्त करने की आज्ञा दी गई है, तो भी मुझे जो यह समय पांच मिनट का दिया गया है उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) में शैडयूल्ड कास्टस् (अनुसूचित जातियों) के लिए जो लिखा है, मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस के मुताबिक आज काम नहीं हो रहा है । आज शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये भारत सरकार करोड़ों रुपया हर साल खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोग जो आज हजारों वर्षों से गिरी हुई अवस्था में रह रहे हैं, उन की तरफ़ समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, गांधी जी ने अछूतों को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की, यह सही है, लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ होना बाकी है, आज की हुकूमत गांधी जी को मानने वाली है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट (सरकार) ने अछूतों की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिये क्या स्कीम (योजना) बनाई है ? सिर्फ़ लम्बी चौड़ी बातें ही करना जानते हैं । लेकिन अमल में नहीं लाते हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है कि हमारे लिए ज़मीन, मकान और शिक्षा आदि का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये एक स्कीम बनानी चाहिए ताकि अछूतों के लिए मकान, आर्थिक और शिक्षा देने का समुचित प्रबन्ध हो सके, १७ लाख रुपया स्कालरशिप (छात्रवृत्तियों) के वास्ते रक्खा गया है, लेकिन काश्मीर और दूसरी अन्य स्टेट्स (राज्यों) के शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के आ जाने के कारण यह १७ लाख की रकम बहुत कम साबित हो रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि शैडयूल्ड कास्टस् के लिए एक सेप्रेट कमीशन (आयोग) बनना चाहिये जो हमारी अवस्था को ध्यानपूर्वक विचारे और उस को उन्नत करने की कोशिश करे । मैं चाहता हूं कि अछूतों की दशा सुधारने के लिये और उन की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और हर प्रकार से उन्नति करने के लिये बजट में एक अच्छी खासी रकम होनी चाहिये जो उन पर खर्च की जा सके । मैं जानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्कीम भी है और गवर्नमेंट ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी उन के लिए कई बातें लिखीं हुई हैं, लेकिन मेरी शिकायत है कि जो कुछ हमारे लिये विधान में लिखा है उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता । यह बड़े दुख और खेद की बात है कि हम कुल ७२ कांग्रेस को हरिजन मेम्बर्स (सदस्य) हैं, लेकिन हम लाचार हैं और हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते । और हम अपोजीशन (विरोधीदल) में जो लोग हैं और उस पर अमल करना हमारी बात सुनना तो दूर, हम को बोलने का समय भी नहीं मिलता है । ताकि हमारी जो तकलीफ़ें हैं, हमारी जैसी हालत है और हम अच्छी प्रकार

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

जीवन व्यतीत नहीं कर सकते उन की तरफ ध्यान दिला सकूं । मैं हाउस (सदन) से अपील करता हूं कि वह हमारी तरफ ध्यान वे और अछूतों की दशा सुधारने का सवाल ऊपर उठाये और सरकार पर दबाव डालें । मैं और ज्यादा बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन अब टाईम (समय) नहीं है । अन्त में मैं फिर आप से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार काम न होगा तो अछूतों की वशा सुधारने के लिये सेप्रेट कोलिनी और सेप्रेट कमीशन सरकार को बनाना चाहिये जो हमारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था को उन्नत करे और अछूतों में शिक्षा का प्रचार करे । मैं चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जैसा लिखा ह, उस के मुताबिक अमल होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The discussion so far as these Demands for Grants are concerned is now closed and the hon. the Finance Minister will reply.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Finance Minister is the residuary whipping-boy in these Budget discussions and therefore it is only natural that there should have been a multitude of points raised in connection with the Finance Ministry's Demands. As you will realize within the time allotted to me it would be quite impossible for me to deal with all of them. For alphabetical as well as other reasons I think I better deal with the grievances of Assam first.

In regard to tea I think an answer was given to a question this morning which clearly explained what action the Government of India were taking in the way of investigating the conditions in which tea is being produced and investigating the extent to which relief, if any, should be granted.

As regards other assistance to Assam, we are aware that Assam has special problems and, more frequently than in other cases perhaps, special calamities. But I would like to point out that we have already decided to take active action in the way of finding out what could be done about this. A team of officers is proceeding shortly to Assam to study their special problems and, in particular, to devise measures for preventing further damage to some of their towns, like Dibrugarh, which are threatened by frequent floods.

Shri Brohmo-Choudhury (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): What about Goalpara town which is also being eroded?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then, Sir, I would like to mention that the Five Year Plan of Assam is estimated to cost Rs. 12:5 crores, and the Central Government hopes to assist Assam to the extent of Rs. 11 crores out of this amount, by way of loan or any other suitable form.

Then I proceed to consider the grievances in regard to the scheduled tribes and the scheduled areas of Assam. I can assure hon. Members who have spoken on their behalf that their welfare and development is also very near the heart of the Central Government, and as funds become available active steps will be taken to see that these very vital areas on our north-eastern frontier are developed. Sir, one Assam Member. Mr. R. K. Chaudhury, moved me to tears and also to a limerick:

> There was once a tribal of a Digboi
> Who was every inch a big boy;
>
> But when he spoke of Assam,
>
> Even the Minister of Earthquakes and Floods shook, shed tears, said what an assam!

An Hon. Member: And what a big ass at that!

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I can proceed now to the needs of other States. I might take the earliest opportunity of saying that there is no going back on the financial arrangements that were made at the time of integration. Special needs do arise and they are taken notice of, as for instance in regard to Travancore and Cochin and their subsidy. It is possible that their desires in this matter are not fully met. But then the Government of India have to take an all-India view and, in particular, they are not very greatly impressed with the claims that have been frequently put forward that because much of the foreign exchange arises out of exports from Travancore-Cochin they are entitled to special consideration. That proposition is not as simple as it sounds. After all, in a country like this it is not always possible to draw up a foreign exchange balance for any section of the country, even a State. We have no information in regard to what claims Travancore-Cochin and their requirements make on the total foreign exchange resources. In any case I think it is a wrong way of approaching the problem, and if there are any special needs the best way is to try and consider them on their own merits and not on the basis of any vague theories.

As regards the general grievances of States that their resources are insufficient for their developmental requirements, I think there is a great deal to be said for it and I do hope that the Finance Commission will be able to find some way of satisfying their needs beyond the Deshmukh Award. That award was an interim award, the object of which was to hold the situation while the Finance Commission came along. And speaking for myself, I should not mind if their recommendations were in the nature of transferring additional resources to the States. I quite agree with one of the hon. Members who said that " by doing that you would be vesting the responsibility fairly and squarely for expenditure on the States" instead of trying to supervise the mode of expenditure and any assistance that might flow from the Centre.

Having got rid of that important subject on which one can only make general observations. I would now turn to some of the specific criticisms. And there my difficulty again is that the Opposition seems to be allergic to statistics. I have been accused of 'body-bowling' and yet have been threatened with an l.b.w. Now, it passes my comprehension how a bowler can be declared l.b.w. All I can say is that these remarks are not cricket! Actually I suspect that whereas our statistics are based on the theory of probability, some of the statistics which emanate from the other side seem to be based on the theory of improbability.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon. Member. Dr. Lanka Sundaram (the body-bowler!) quoted figures—mind you, although he accused me of quoting figures and said this is only an illustration, and that he was not dealing with the main point of taxation—that in 1949-50 and 1950-51, we gave relief of Rs. 6·50 *plus* Rs. 16·33 crores and then, in an unaccountable way, we reversed the process. I believe he perhaps forgot to point out that in the first year there was additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 18·58 crores, so that, on the whole, there was an increase in taxation of Rs. 12·08 crores. Therefor the picture of the inequity of the present Finance Minister is not as gloomy as he tried to make out. I have, of course, no need to defend the additional taxation that was put on in 1951-52. It was fully debated on by a House which was also representative, and which sanctioned by means of the Finance Act all that taxation.

There is one point that I would like to make, and that is, in these matters, one is, in a way, bound by the historical, not assurances, but certainly observations. My predecessor, in the course of the debate over the 1950-51 taxation, said:

> "I have brought the level of taxation now to a figure which I think the economy of the country can stand and ought to stand. As far as I am concerned, so long as I have anything to do with Finance Ministership, there will be no further reductions in the level of direct taxation except such minor adjustments as circumstances may call from time to time. So, those who are affected by direct taxation would do well to take this fact to adjust themselves to this level of taxation and settle down to them."

I quote this without necessarily implying that I agree with these observations.

My other difficulty is that hon. Members opposite do not always take notice of speeches that have been made even in this very session, either in this House or in the Council of States. For instance, this question of taxation, direct and indirect, was the subject of a somewhat prolonged observations on my part. But, there is nothing to indicate that any of the Government's critics have condescended to take notice of those observations. Then, there was, in one of the speeches, a reference to the non-appointment of a trade commissioner in the USSR. That matter also was explained by me at great length in the Council of States. The short point that I made was that since all the USSR trade is handled by the State, a diplomatic representation is quite enough and there is no need to have a sort of a commercial representation which is necessary when the representative has to get into touch with intending importers or exporters as the case may be.

The third difficulty is that the Opposition is still somewhat schizophrenic.

Shri Sarangadhar Dass (Dhenkanal —West Cuttack): I could not hear.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Schizophrenic —split personality. Although I concede that it is honest, it is somewhat a hydra-headed affair. Therefore one does not know which of the criticisms to take as seriously meant or not. I was hoping that the experience of the affairs in this House would perhaps abate some of their initial fine frenzy. I have seen some evidence of it this morning. It is very difficult to reply, to observations when they are couched in terms of hyperbole, because, you have to go down so to speak to the fundamentals. We have not got the sort of common cementings between the two of us. These are the three difficulties which make it somewhat difficult to deal fully, in the time allotted, with the various criticisms.

I would like to deal next with the inaccurate although well meant observations of the hon. Member opposite, Pandit Mishra. He quoted certain figures. I gathered him to say that we remit Rs. 69 crores by way of dividends on profits abroad.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: No.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I may have mistaken him. If that is not so, I understand, he refers to the sum that we pay for repayment and avoidance of debt.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Interest on debt.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know what his grievance is in this matter. I have been brought up with certain principles. One is to live within one's means; the second is to keep one's word; and the third is to repay one's debts.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Opposition differs on all these three points.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then, the hon. Member said there was some figure of Rs. 55 crores which was lost in procurement operations, and thought that was a serious matter. Those of his party have been leading *morchas* in Bombay and elsewhere to protest against the withdrawal of subsidies. Although I must make allowance for his lack of familiarity with Budget figures, I say that we are always available to explain anything that is not plain on the surface. I think he should have realised that this Rs. 55 crores in one way or the other represents the subsidy on food. Therefore, here again I do not quite realise what his grievance is.

Thirdly, he referred to a difference, which he said was unexplained, between the provision of Rs. 4,000 under one head in the interim Budget and Rs. 40 crores now.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Ten crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry; it was a slip of my tongue. Ten crores now. There, again, the explanation is very simple, although we have not given it there. There are so many things to explain in regard to the changes between then and now. This particular sum represents only a transfer of the American loan whose sale proceeds to the Special Development funds, in accordance with the procedure already explained to Parliament. We expected the entire wheat to be received last year and took a vote for the transfer of Rs. 71 crores to the Fund last year. But, actually, only Rs. 61 crores would probably be received in 1951-52. Therefore, we have had to provide for the remaining ten crores in this year's Budget. I think, with this explanation, he will remain a little more reassured than he was when he made his observations.

Then, I come to this question of direct and indirect taxation. I dislike reiterating what I said before. There are a few additional facts which I would like to adduce. Although tax concessions were given in 1949-50 and 1950-51, in the lower slabs, that is to say, below Rs. 15,000 incomes, they amounted to 25 per cent. whereas in the top slabs, they amounted to 11 per cent. Therefore taxation was progressive. I have already quoted figures to show how continuously the tax that has been taken from the higher slabs has been increasing. in my last speech I have been reminded in this matter by one of my hon. friends of what the taxation policy of our old *smritikars* was, a policy which my colleague compared with the policy and technique of the busy bee.

पुष्पं पुष्पं विचिन्वति मूलच्छेदं न कारयेत् ।
मालाकार इवारामे न यथाङ्गारकारक : ॥

which means that the King or Government should act like a gardener who plucks the flowers only. and not like a coalman. that is to say a charcoal burner, who uproots the trees and reduces them to charcoal. because the latter altogether destroys the source. In other words, this is the old parable of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. So, all these measures, of capital levy, increasing taxation will be for a little while, but the cannot be depended upon to work for ever. So, it does not mean that, as I said, the tax should not be steeply graded, and what grade the tax structure should stand at must depend on the circumstances from time to time. I think I have already noticed signs on the part of the industrial community, of lesser anticipations, shall we say, of profit in their ventures, a greater awakening of responsibility towards the body politic, the community, and it may be that they themselves will one day acquiesce in a higher rate of taxation, but these are matters which must lie in the lap of the future, and it would be only raising a hypothetical question to refer to them here.

In regard to indirect taxation I would like to point to one thing, to which I referred before, and that is much of our income from indirect taxation last year was due to export duties, and that certainly does not bring privations to the common man. But I would go a little further and I would like to join issue in a fundamental sense, and that is, I do not accept that in a country like this the common man should not pay any taxes. Students of recent programmes in other countries will find that prominence is given to the duty of paying taxes which lies on the citizen. And, in the course of my budget speech last year, I made reference to a letter which I had received from a common man who said that, looking around, he could not see that he contributed anything to the maintenance of the State which did so much for him, and therefore, declaring his intention to pay Rs. 5 per year.

Shri Nambiar: Who is that common man?

Shri C D. Deshmukh: I received a letter from the same common man this year, and he says: "May I remind you of my undertaking to send Rs. 5 every year to the State. So, please accept"—this is the money order coupon—"this small gift of a poor man. " Then he goes on to say: "I am just a poor peasant, so please forgive errors in writing." I think that is very touching, and he has written it himself. I hardly like to add that he is from my part of the country.

Shri Nambiar: Is it in English?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is in Marathi. You can read it if you like. If the House insists, it will be available for inspection. I would like to add he is from the constituency of my hon. friend from Ratnagiri.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is Ratnam there?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These things require some hardness like that.

Then, I was going to say that in a country where the common man is so poor, to believe that the State can carry on a taxless existence, is to live not in a very wise person's paradise.

Then the next important matter that was raised—and I must apologise to Members who have raised various other issues in regard to taxation, for my inability to deal with them; there would be other occasions, as I was admonished, when they could be raised again. I refer particularly to the chronic huff, the Hindu united families, undivided families—that is a chronic huff into which the hon. Member opposite often finds himself in. Well, Sir, the next point I would like to refer to is that of financial control. I do not know how this impression has got about that the Finance Ministry does not exercise any control.

An Hon. Member: Too much.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I hear grumbles and murmurs even now behind me that too much control is exercised, and I am perpetually being blamed of being obtuse, obdurate and obstructive. Actually therefore, I can infer that we are doing our duty fairly and tolerably effectively. We have a Financial Joint Secretary and other officers attached to various Ministries, and as proposals take shape, they are scrutinised by them. Therefore, the sort of problem that was referred to by one of the hon. Members does not really arise—I think by Shri B. Das—that is to say after the budget is framed, then the Finance Ministry goes down with a heavy hand and says: "No, your share shall be so much cut." That does not happen usually because expenditure is either of the regular kind, in which case it requires a lesser degree of scrutiny, or it is of a special kind, what is called new expenditure and new schemes which are thoroughly scrutinised. But it did happen in connection with our economy measures, or, shall we say, our attempts to institute economy measures. The hon. Member has referred to a report of the Retrenchment Committee. I am not in a position to say why it did not see the light of day, but I think what happened was that by the time Government thought of introducing those economies, the financial situation changed for the worse, and therefore they had to superimpose some additional econo-

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

mies. Unfortunately, that took the somewhat odious form of an arbitrary cut on every Ministry, or every Ministry's budget. And as any experienced Finance Minister would have said, perhaps that stood no chance of succeeding. That is to say when you are faced with a situation as, say, famine or food shortage, and the Food Minister has to go round the country, it is impossible for any Finance official to say: "No, you shall not go because you have finished your travelling allotment", and it is the same, in another sense, with stationery and printing. With our apparatus of democracy expanding every day, a great deal more paper is required, almost every year, and it would be very wrong, I think, to say that that apparatus will not be given full play, mainly because the Finance Ministry has said arbitrarily that the budget for stationery and printing shall be limited to such and such a sum.

Shri B. Das: I was referring to the report of the Economy Committee. There was quite a lot of very valuable material in the report, and I suggest that it be made available to the Members of the House.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall consider that suggestion very carefully. I can only say we have made full use of all the available material that was contained in that report, and the present suggestion is that we should let other Members of Parliament also partake of that material.

In regard to some of these major works, it was stated that we have no control and we have no means of finding out whether the achievement is commensurate with the expenditure. Although cases do come to prominence where there appears to be an apparent failure of financial control, I can assure the House that by and large that control is being constantly improved and almost every unit of a big work has its own accounts and audit report, and a statement of its economic implications, and these are scrutinized properly and very carefully. It is also true that while in the earlier days we were rather over-anxious to develop and entered on many schemes without what can be regarded as a proper project estimate and some of the necessary detailed estimates, that omission is being corrected now. And indeed the purpose of appointing one of the two committees for Hirakud was firstly to find out in what particulars financial control was imperfect on account of the arrangements made and how it could be improved. We have received an interim report, and we have had one or two discussions with the authors of the report, and I am quite sure that in about a fortnight's time or a month's time, that report will be submitted to us in its final form.

Then some references were made to pre-audit. Pre-audit is not a thing which the Comptroller and Auditor-General recommends for these transactions of such great dimensions. Nevertheless, we have evolved a compromise system and that is of precheck of payments in a Central Accounts Office; that is the system which was adopted for the Lloyds barrage, that is the system which is being adopted for the Tunghabhadra project and which we are told is working very well. I might add here parenthetically that I am seeing the Chief Engineer this afternoon in order to discuss this very problem with him, and after discussion with him, I do hope that we shall be able to evolve a very satisfactory system of control of expenditure on some of these big items. I have confessed it last year that if one is not vigilant there are more chances of money slipping through one's fingers as a result of these schemes than on any other account. (*Interruption*). So long as the Finance Minister is keenly aware of it I do not think it matters very much, not that I accept the charge.

I have just time enough for dealing with two important points. One is foreign aid on which I think we heard some very cogent observations from one of the hon. Members there—I think it was Mr. Bansal. This charge that we are accepting foreign aid for no reason whatsoever seems to be repeated frequently as though almost like a gramophone disc, in spite of the fact that we have explained again and again that we have not the slightest intention of losing our freedom of judgment although we receive foreign aid. I cannot see what an undeveloped country can do when its own resources are limited without such foreign assistance as that country can receive without detriment to its self-respect and dignity. There is no need to refer to the examples of other countries, because I cannot think of any country which has scorned the receipt of such assistance, including some of the countries which have undoubtedly achieved a very great deal in the wake of the national planning. So in this matter our conscience is quite clear. If once we decide that we shall receive foreign assistance of whatever form it may be, whether it is State assistance or whether it is a loan from the International Bank or whether it is private capital, I do not see why we should not get them; If we have to receive them, we must create conditions in which the flow of that assistance will continue. Although some sneering remarks were made about a wider flow of foreign assistance, I repeat that phrase, I do not see what is wrong with receiving assistance on those terms.

A point was made about the fact that we have to remit dividends on foreign investments. It is hardly worthwhile speaking in a historical sense. It may be that much more in the way of dividends has been remitted over a long series of years, but the general principle is that we have given a guarantee that if there is any foreign capital we shall create facilities for the repatriation of that capital, whenever it is wanted and there shall be no bar in the way of the remittance of the dividends. Actually out of the Rs. 30·7 crores or Rs. 31 crores which represents the remittance, the earnings of dividends are Rs. 9·82 crores and the profits of the foreign firms and companies are estimated at Rs. 26·98 crores. Apart from ethical considerations, if we were to stop the remittance of dividends, then we might as well be driven to sequestrate the payment of dividends to the Indian shareholders also. That is to say, it takes you on to quite a foreign conception, a conception quite foreign to accepted theories in this matter. The principal result of that would be that you might say good-bye for ever to any hope of receiving foreign assistance in the future. There again, it is a question of degree of optimism. Whether it is based on experience or whether it is based on inexperience, hon. Members opposite seem to think that a country like India with its resources—whatever label one might give, vast or inexhaustible—actually they are neither vast nor inexhaustible—would be able to carry on without any kind of foreign assistance either in the way of technical knowledge or capital. Well here, we must agree to differ from them, and we think that for many a year to come, if other countries have surpluses of capital, we shall be glad to use them on our own terms.

That leads me to the next question, and that is finance for the plan. It is too early, I think, to try to prognosticate whether the extent of the revenue expectations on which the plan is based are likely to be fulfilled. So far as the Centre is concerned, I think we are on the right side in the way of establishing the surpluses on which the Planning Commission has counted.

As regards the States, the last year was not a very easy year. But this year there is already evidence of the anxiety of several State Governments to raise their own resources.

In regard to the general level of taxation, I would like to say this, that the belief that there is no scope for further taxation—either direct or indirect—is a narrow one and not based on a study of the facts of the situation. Here are some statistics which might interest the House. Taxation is represented here as a per cent. of the national income. In Ceylon it was 21·5 per cent., in Egypt it was 16 per cent., in Cuba 15·5 per cent., Chile 15·1 per cent., Colombia 14·4 per cent., Brazil 12:5 per cent.; Philippines 9·5 per cent. and India 7 per cent.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: In Timbuctoo ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, I have not the figure here. The research staff did not attach such importance to Timbuctoo as the hon. Member opposite does. I shall draw their attention to this omission.

Shri B. Das: Is this 7 per cent. Central Government taxation or State...

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Total taxation in the country. I think it is just as well that we face this fact, although it is not my purpose to say that taxation will fill the gap between what we want for carrying out a minimum programme of development and what we are now raising. There will still be a gap. How it should be filled and with what degree of impunity or risk we could resort to defict financing must form the subject of a speech by itself, and it is one of those subjects on which I think it would be wrong to indulge in a very succinct observation because that is likely to create greater misunderstanding than remove any misunderstanding.

Now, Sir, a last word. Whatever it may be, I think even if we are a bit doubtful, it is better to try than to lie supine. I would remind the House of a Persian saying:

کوشش بیہودہ بہ از خفتگی

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Very good.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: ...which in simple language means:

श्रेयान् सुप्तेरयंहीनोऽपि यत्नः ।

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Quite right.

Shri Velayudhan: In simpler language what is it?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It means that it is better to indulge even in a senseless effort than to lie asleep or supine.

Hon. Members in their jeremiads talk of a coming revolution. I am quite certain that a good deal of that is wishful thinking. To my mind, the country is in very good heart and the revolution that they are so fond of foretelling is not going to come for many a year to come. Therefore, they must reconcile themselves to living in political wilderness for a long period.

Shri Velayudhan: Many have said like this in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Before I put the demands, I have a large number of cut motions. I do not think I need read out the numbers of the cut motions, but if necessary, I should have no objection. Well, I may give the numbers.

(Cut motions Nos. 270, 534, 535, 536, 670, 671, 821, 824, 973, 1215 and 1218 to Demand No. 25;

Nos. 537, 672, 673 to Demand No. 26; No. 675 to Demand No. 27;

Nos. 422, 423, 424, 466, 539, 677 to Demand No. 28;

Nos. 680, 681 to Demand No. 32;

No. 596 to Demand No. 33;

No. 682 to Demand No. 35;

No. 685 to Demand No. 36;

Nos. 686, 687, 1202, 1203 and 1204 to Demand No. 37;

No. 467 to Demand No. 38;

Nos. 468, 692, 693, 974, 1165 to Demand No. 41; and

No. 977 to Demand No. 114).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1."

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Rs. 100."

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"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Union Excise Duties' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Audit' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Audit' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Currency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Territorial and Political Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Extraordinary Payments' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1."

"That the demand under the head 'Extraordinary Payments' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1."

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Grants-in-aid to States' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the outstanding Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 77, 102 and 103 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by the Speaker the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,77,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 26—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,11,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 27—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 28—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,36,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will côme in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 29—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,01,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,14,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 31—PAYMENT TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Payment to other Governments, Departments etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries'."

DEMAND No. 32—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,02,62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 33—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,36,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 34—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 35—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'.".

DEMAND No. 36—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,75,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 37—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID T STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,96,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 41—EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,16,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Extraordinary Payments'."

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 113—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND No. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 115—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,37,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 77—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'.'

DEMAND No. 102—PARLIAMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,19,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND No. 103—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. [illegible],000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat'."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. I Deshmukh): I beg to move for leav to introduce a Bill to authorise pa ment and appropriation of certai sums from and out of the Consolidate Fund of India for the service of th financial year 1952-53.*

Mr. Speaker: the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduc the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stanc adjourned till 8-15 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Quarter Past Eight of the Clock c Friday, the 4th July, 1952.

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*Introduced with the recommend tions of the President.